

College and Research Libraries

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By RICHARD A. HUMPHREY

The Department of State and the Acquisition of Research Materials of Foreign Origin

THE government of the United States is a heavy consumer of foreign publications in all categories. For many years it has made use of certain techniques in their procurement familiar enough to nongovernmental institutions whose research likewise depends in greater or less measure upon such materials. It has had at its disposal in addition, however, at least one other avenue of access to the literature of the world not available to the private research institutions—the foreign service.

With the experience of World War II now behind it, this government has been forced to the conclusion that its former procurement techniques were inadequate. This inadequacy was amply demonstrated by the dearth of vital foreign research materials at Washington's disposal at the outset of the war. Moreover, during the period of hostilities, not only the normal commercial channels, but also the exchanges were in a chaotic state. The burden of federal procurement throughout the war, therefore, was placed upon two principal sources of supply—the foreign service and an interdepartmental committee created for the express purpose of acquiring foreign publications. Between them, these sources secured thousands of foreign titles ranging from the daily press and vital periodical literature to maps, charts, statistical yearbooks, and other materials necessary to the conduct of the public business in wartime.

Hostilities having terminated, the prob-

lem has become that of reassessing former methods, analysing future demands, and attempting to relate the two with a view to making such changes, additions, or other alterations in procurement techniques as appear to be necessary to satisfy the greatly enlarged demand for foreign research materials.

By far the greatest proportion of foreign material procured for the government prior to the war was secured through one or the combination of two channels: (1) commercial, supplemented by traveling agents of individual agencies, and (2) exchange. In addition to the fact that, pragmatically judged, these sources produced considerably less than the desired quantity of publications, the methods in themselves were not entirely satisfactory. The reasons for this will be apparent to any librarian responsible for substantial foreign acquisitions.

Exchanges, as between government and government, stem from the Brussels Conventions of 1886. In terms of the needs of this government their principal weaknesses have been that (1) they provided for the exchange of only single copies of the specified classes of official publications; (2) they did not cover provincial, municipal, professional, or other important private publications; (3) they did not provide for the establishment of new exchanges; (4) they did not of themselves provide the means for fluid adjustment to changes in departments and ministries; and (5) they did not con-

stitute suitable sources of bibliographical data. As a result, the various departments and agencies of this government adopted the method of establishing direct exchange relationships with their counterpart or near-counterpart agencies in specific foreign countries. In many ways this affected the needed relationships, but it remained essentially outside of the formal government-to-government pattern and gave rise to numerous additional administrative problems of integration as well as to an enormous amount of additional labor on the part of the separate agencies.

On the other hand, direct purchase through normal commercial channels also proved less than efficient as a method of procurement. In general, it may be said that the two chief drawbacks have been (1) the lack of adequate bibliographical information upon which to base sound purchase procedures and (2) a time lag, usually extending over a period of months, before information was actually received in Washington and orders processed and placed. In order to circumvent these difficulties, two methods of purchase have been largely relied upon which, again, will be familiar enough to librarians generally—the direct representative of a department or agency traveling abroad and the blanket order. Neither was satisfactory.

It will be obvious that no single government agency, having large-scale needs for foreign printed materials, could afford enough traveling representatives to attain really world-wide coverage. The Library of Congress, for example, one of the largest single consumers of such materials among the federal agencies, maintained only a few people at a time on collecting missions abroad but never attained the coverage desired. Other agencies could service themselves even less adequately in this respect. Moreover, such representatives, officials of

this government, functioned in an inevitably official capacity vis-à-vis other governments. This rendered especially serious such duplications of effort as from time to time occurred in certain countries, and the Department of State came more and more to the view that the job to be done was essentially a foreign office function and, as such, could not either efficiently or appropriately be accomplished by other agencies than the department itself. In any case, the objectives to be achieved—full coverage, extensive bibliographical information, and efficient and speedy ordering—were not attained in the past through the device of traveling agents.

The technique of the blanket order, placed with a dealer or dealers in a given area, has served the individual agencies' needs no better. Inevitably, the "intake" from any given dealer represented just so much of a substantive field as it profited the dealer to select and forward. Equally inadequate have been the bibliographical aids. Moreover, a great deal of private printing of importance for government research is never represented at all in the usual commercial channels. Finally, even with such information at hand as they could secure through these means, the agencies lost a great deal of material by virtue of time consumed between receipt of information from abroad and the preparation and placing of orders in the field.

Present Methods Inadequate

The foregoing considerations should serve to show that, of the two principal channels for procurement of foreign publications normally open to this government (purchase and exchange), neither has proved satisfactory judged even by prewar standards. The problem of the future, interpreted in the light of these factors and particularly with reference to the wartime experience, has become that of providing

such additional channels of procurement as appear necessary, modifying or clarifying the processes within old channels, or both. Chief reliance has been placed upon the latter of these two alternatives in the current planning for future operations.

It has already been pointed out that the foreign service of the United States has, for many years, assisted the government agencies as a whole in procuring foreign printed materials. Under standing instructions from the Department of State, each post has been required to assign to a specific officer the responsibility for complying with requests from Washington. One of the weaknesses of this system has been that in practically no case, even in important publishing centers of the world, could the full time of any officer be afforded for this task. Moreover, few if any of the officers so designated could be presumed to have any technical training in the collection or even assessing of library materials. Nevertheless, over a period of years the foreign service had been able to do a significant enough job in supplementing the agencies' other channels of acquisition to make it obvious that the proper procedure to follow in building up new techniques was first to strengthen the one which had demonstrated its potential.

Accordingly, after a thorough canvass of the problem by its Division of Research and Publication and upon recommendation of that division, the Department of State decided that its new responsibility in the whole acquisitions program was clear and determined to allot to the foreign service (at first through the medium of the Foreign Service Auxiliary) a certain number of full-time, technically-trained officers to be stationed at the principal publishing centers of the world or in those areas from which library materials were most sorely needed, to coordinate the department's field facilities. The task that these officers are

expected to perform is, in large measure, reflected in the needs to be served, as judged against the background of the relatively inadequate methods of the past.

Publications Procurement Officers

In very brief, the activities of the department's publications procurement officers fall into two chief categories—the development of comprehensive bibliographical information services in the field and the acquisition of library materials by exchange, purchase, and gift. This government's needs require that the materials with which the publications officers will be concerned will be varied—books; pamphlets; periodicals; newspapers; federal, provincial, and municipal official publications; maps; city plans; and even ephemera such as posters. Their bibliographical reporting is expected to provide current information on basic reference books and treatises, including directories, economic and commercial guides, statistical works, private periodical and other literature published by industrial concerns and scientific societies, as well as information on the status of normal commercial publication outlets.

It is clearly understood that the job to be done will display very different characteristics in different parts of the world. In all cases the intention is to supplement, not to supplant, normal commercial channels long employed by federal agencies. In one location the principal task may be establishing an integrated exchange system; in another, the emphasis may be on coordinating sources of market information; and, in still another, much attention will have to be given to "following through" already initiated exchange and purchase patterns. Too much emphasis cannot, however, be placed upon the fact that (certainly for some time) the department will be able to afford all too few full-time officers for an essentially

gigantic task. As a consequence, it will not be possible for the publications officers to undertake certain related functions for which the department would otherwise deem it right and appropriate that they assume responsibility. Substantial assistance to nongovernmental libraries falls in this category. It is hoped, however, that information bulletins and other bibliographical reports which are distributed by the department to the other agencies and which it is believed may be of use to private research institutions, may be made available to such of these institutions as may desire them.

Some of the publications procurement officers to serve under this program are now in the field, the first having been sent out in the spring of 1945. The department has itself learned a great deal about the scope of the over-all problem from the orientation course it established for these men prior to their departure from Washington.

In addition to familiarizing them with the department's side of the program, these officers have been sent (as part of their orientation) to each of the other departments and agencies having acquisitions interests in the countries to which their assignment was being made. Although time-consuming, this procedure has made it possible for each officer to leave for his post with general and specific wantlists, as well as fairly comprehensive background information on the acquisition problems of each agency. Without this background, sound reporting and servicing from the field would be a virtual impossibility.

Procurement Function

It has become more and more evident that, although the department's function in this program is strictly that of procurement (as against planning of acquisitions), some sort of integrated acquisitions policy was necessary as between the agencies in

Washington, *i.e.*, that there should emerge a federal acquisitions program. Clearly, the department should assist in procurement. Equally clearly, however, the department can operate effectively only if the acquisition of foreign printed materials is programmed on a government-wide basis. It will not be difficult to imagine that the department's position could easily become untenable if it were called upon to decide between the conflicting needs of agencies. So long as the department views its part of the problem as that of lending assistance to the government, assurance becomes necessary that the problem is also recognized by the other agencies in similarly broad terms. The whole, in this case, is obviously more than the sum of the parts.

The outlines of such a coordinated pattern of federal acquisition of foreign printed materials are now emerging. This is a direct result of the recognition by the several departments and agencies that unrelated and even competitive acquisition has not in the past produced and cannot in the future attain the best results either for the agencies as individual consumers or for the government as a whole.

The department lately requested the Librarian of Congress to explore, with the other departments and agencies, a means of providing a continuity of acquisitions policy which could guide it in its procurement activities. In response to this request, the librarian held a series of informal meetings with a group of officials from those agencies most interested in foreign printed materials. After reaching general agreement that coordination and integration of the government's needs were necessary, the librarian was requested to make certain representations to the Secretary of State on behalf of the informal group discussing the problem.

Those representations took the form of a

request that the secretary give consideration to the establishment of a permanent Inter-departmental Committee on the Acquisition of Library Materials within the framework of the interagency intelligence group which the President had requested him to form. As proposed, the duties and responsibilities of the committee are as follows:

1. To plan a comprehensive program of cooperative acquisitions as between and among the several departments and agencies. The scope of this planning shall include the maintenance of comprehensive research collections of library materials, the rapid interchange and loan of materials, and the distribution of bibliographical information.
2. To originate recommendations to the several departments and agencies concerning the development of their libraries within the framework of over-all federal acquisitions; these recommendations being designed to make available to this government all foreign library materials necessary to the conduct of the public business.
3. To originate recommendations to the Department of State on matters of broad policy connected with the procurement of foreign materials through the foreign service.
4. To review requisitions on the State Department procurement facilities whenever it becomes necessary to determine whether said requisitions are consistent with the committee's comprehensive acquisitions program.

It should, perhaps, be pointed out that the basic philosophy of the committee negates the principle of *agency representation*. For members of the committee to conceive of themselves, or for their agencies to conceive of them, solely as representatives of the interests of the governmental bodies to which they are attached, would render most difficult the primary task of attaining broad consideration of federal acquisition policy. The situation demands, instead, the continuous deliberation of individuals whose responsibility and chief interest lies in substantive fields of knowledge not necessarily encompassed by the rigid framework

of governmental administrative structures. It is hoped that primary allegiance to the problem may be attained through a technique which assumes a committee of "experts" rather than a committee of "representatives." Indeed, specific provision has been made within the internal structure of the committee to deal with its problems on a substantive rather than on an agency basis.

Executive Subcommittee

Although membership is open to all agencies having responsibilities in the field of foreign acquisition, an operating executive subcommittee, selected by the whole committee, is also provided for. Of first importance is the principle that the problems of acquisition in specific fields of knowledge are considered by subcommittees pro tem composed of individuals whose agencies deal most largely with the particular fields in question, *i.e.*, medicine, law, physical sciences, aeronautics, and so on.

From the point of view of government officials vitally concerned with acquisition of foreign materials, the techniques outlined herein give considerable promise. It is hoped that the result will be the meeting of a total rather than a partial problem by those cooperative means by which alone the real issues can be resolved.

Service to Private Libraries

The principal private research libraries of the country have not infrequently had occasion to solicit the aid of the department in the solution of certain of their problems of foreign procurement. Wherever appropriate and possible, the department has lent such assistance as it could. Nevertheless, it must be said that the department has never been in a position to match the sympathetic consideration with which it viewed these problems with positive action

on a sufficient scale to satisfy private libraries.

It must not be supposed that the department, through the medium of its publications officer program or by other means, can promise at this time to do for private research institutions many of the things that it might be highly desirable for it to do. On the other hand, it is prepared to redefine somewhat more broadly the scope of its procurement activities. This redefinition, already stated in part, can benefit non-governmental institutions to a considerable degree.

Responsible officials of private libraries have long recognized that, as a matter of principle, it was inappropriate for the Department of State to employ its resources directly in behalf of nongovernmental institutions. Although this principle will remain valid in general, the department is now prepared to endorse certain exceptions to it.

The exigencies of the recent war and the rigid control of the marketing of published materials still prevailing in certain countries, have combined to make it extremely difficult for private institutions to acquire library materials of any kind in certain areas. After reviewing this problem with representatives of a number of the research libraries, the department has adopted the view that its (*i.e.*, governmental) channels of acquisition could be made available to nongovernmental institutions under certain circumstances.

Wherever normal commercial channels have become inoperative and it can be demonstrated that it is in the national interest that material be procured from areas thus restricted, even though they are in part intended for private research collections, the Department of State is prepared to employ the means at its disposal for their procurement. This policy presupposes (1) that the

holdings in certain fields of knowledge are of importance to this government whether or not they are governmental holdings per se, (2) that those responsible for such private holdings will, when requesting government assistance, present to the department evidence that they have evolved and will adhere to a plan of cooperative acquisition which will adequately correlate total nationwide collections in the various fields of knowledge, and (3) that the department reserves the right to determine when and for how long conditions obtain which render it possible for government channels to be used in this manner.

L.C.'s Relationship to Program

The Library of Congress has agreed to act in an administrative and liaison capacity with the department and the nongovernmental institutions in order to provide a suitable supplementary mechanism in this regard. Private research institutions having specialized collections of national importance, which find themselves unable to augment these collections through normal commercial dealings, may make known their needs to the Librarian of Congress. If the library and the department agree on the justification for the request, in terms of the policies outlined above, the librarian is prepared to order titles in multiple copy through the Department of State, he (the librarian) being reimbursed by them for such copies as he distributes to the private libraries.

Summary

In summary, the department is presently embarking upon an expanded program of assistance to this government in the field of procurement of foreign library materials. It is doing this because it recognizes, together with the other agencies of this

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By RALPH R. SHAW

The Publication Board

AFTER World War I entirely new industries, such as radio, sprang from war-accelerated research. Other industries, such as the manufacture of automobiles, were brought to maturity by war needs and war-related developments.

The scientific developments during the current war dwarf those of past centuries. Few of us doubt that the source of "jobs for all," if it is to be found anywhere, will be in the prodigious store of useful knowledge developed during the last five years under the stress of emergency conditions.

This reservoir of "jobs for all" is dammed up by the walls of secrecy which have, by necessity, been built up around scientific and technical developments of our country during the war years. Within this great reservoir of scientific and technical knowledge are the molecules (or dare we say atoms?) from which new industries may spring. Alongside this reservoir of secrecy is another one, whose walls are fashioned from the rubble of war-shattered communications, controlled by a complex system of dams which stop the flow of secret technical developments of other countries and of enemy information captured by our armies and our allies.

In order to release materials from these reservoirs, the President issued Executive Order No. 9568 on June 8, 1945, providing for the release of scientific and technical information which has been, or may hereafter be developed by, or for, or with the funds of, any department or agency of the government and which is classified.¹

¹ "Classified" as used in this paper refers to designation of a publication or report as restricted, confidential, secret, etc., within the meaning of the war secrets act.

This executive order established a publication board, which consists of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor. The board operates in the Department of Commerce under John C. Green as executive secretary.

Having provided the mechanism for speedy selective flow of scientific and technical data originating in the United States, the President issued Executive Order 9604 on Aug. 25, 1945, which provided for the release of captured enemy scientific and technical data and for the release of data obtained from our allies.

The general problem faced by the publication board and by librarians is that of making scientific and industrial information available to industry. Its job is to "provide for the release for publication by individuals or groups, insofar as it may be done without prejudice to the public interest, of certain scientific and technical data now or hereafter withheld from public dissemination for the purpose of national military security, to the end that such information may be of maximum benefit to the country."

It might be well to note some of the things with which the publication board is not concerned:

First, the publication board is not concerned with material which is not classified, i.e., is now freely available. The publication board will not act as a censor of government or private publishing, but will do everything in its power to encourage the most widespread dissemination of information which does not involve considerations of the national security.

Second, the publication board will not itself reproduce the bulk of the material which it is declassifying, but rather will encourage its publication or photoduplication by other agencies.

Third, the publication board will not establish a library to service these materials, but rather will make use of existing libraries in order to avoid the meticulous and time-consuming operations which are involved in making a document or a book a part of a permanent library collection.

Fourth, the publication board does not now exercise final authority over what may be obtained from enemy sources, since that is still, in large measure, within the control of the armed forces and in some cases may be subject to international agreement. The board can only declassify and disseminate what is delivered to it from the sources which are in control of the original materials. Unfortunately, some of this material is in very poor condition, owing to difficulties in making copies in the field, but it is all that is available.

The total number of documents or publications involved in this project is unknown. However, it has been estimated, on the basis of the available information, that tens of thousands of tons of reports and publications are involved. Just how many thousands of tons are involved is open to conjecture.

One of our first reactions when faced with tremendous masses of literature is to ask "Why not microfilm it?" We are accustomed to handling considerable masses of material on microfilm, but when we are faced with the above quantity of material, the mechanical job of microfilming assumes uneconomic proportions. Microfilming of a single lot of ten thousand tons of material would require at least one hundred camera teams and developing-room teams for more than fifty years, and that figure would have to be multiplied by x lots of that size to get the total. The number of rolls of film involved would mount into the millions, and each roll would have to be indexed in detail to make its contents findable.

Method of Operation

Faced by a job of this magnitude, it appeared that the only sound method of operation would be to mobilize all of the interested forces in the government and in the country as a team to provide for selective declassification and dissemination of the more important materials at the highest rate of speed consistent with efficient operation. To achieve this end it was decided first that abstracting and indexing would be made the responsibility of interested, nonprofit, scholarly groups so far as possible. Such groups as the American Chemical Society are accustomed to disseminating knowledge contained in literature to their membership and to people interested in chemistry at large.

A number of government agencies and other organizations are willing to aid in this program in order to fulfil their own primary functions, which include the dissemination of knowledge. The work of the board is so designed as to make maximum use of all cooperating bodies and it welcomes offers of cooperation from any group which can carry responsibilities for abstracting and disseminating knowledge on a nonprofit basis.

The problems faced by the board are those of declassification and dissemination or publication.

Declassification

Materials are submitted to the board either because of need for declassification of a particular item or in accordance with the board's instructions to all agencies that they submit all classified material to the board with their recommendations for declassification. Some material will be obtained from our allies by exchange arrangements.

Upon receipt by the publication board each document is numbered and filed in the custody section pending declassification.

The board considers the recommendations of the agencies submitting material for declassification and, in cooperation with the Army and the Navy, determines whether or not the publication may be declassified.

Publication

The concept of publication under which the board operates is the broad concept of "announcing or making known" rather than the narrower concept of printing and distribution of multiple copies. It would, obviously, be impossible to set up in type and to print all of the material which will pass through the hands of the publication board. Large numbers of these reports will be of such highly specialized character that there will not be enough demand for them to justify printing or even mimeographing. Others have been produced by federal agencies which plan to publish them as part of their normal responsibilities. The publication board encourages the printing or mimeographing and distribution of declassified material by their issuing bodies or by other interested groups. At present the reproduction program of the publication board is limited to between five hundred and one thousand combined intelligence objective surveys and similar "target investigations" made by groups of specialists under Army and Navy supervision.

Publication, in the sense used by the board, will be, for the great mass of material, the act of announcing it publicly and placing it in libraries where it can be used by the public, either for direct reference or in microfilm and photostat copies.

Thus, normally, when a publication is declassified the library group in the publication board will prepare an entry for the publication and will add to the entry an abstract or note which it may itself prepare or which may come with the publication. In some cases cooperating agencies will pre-

pare the abstracts and disseminate them. Generally, however, the abstracts prepared in the library section of the publication board will be printed in a weekly bulletin and made generally available.

The publication itself will then be sent to the cooperating library covering its subject-matter field. Initially the cooperating libraries are Library of Congress, Army Medical Library, and the Department of Agriculture Library. One or two other government libraries may be added to the list. These libraries will file the publications by the number assigned to them by the publication board.

The abstract will give the price for a microfilm or photostat, requesting that all orders be sent to the publication board by number. When the orders are received by the board the copy requested will be obtained from the library in which the publication is housed and will be supplied to the person requesting it, at the cost of making the copy.

In the limited number of cases in which the publication board does mimeograph a report, it provides copies for free distribution to the all-depository libraries and to government agencies. There will be no copies available for free distribution above this number, and all copies required by other libraries, institutions, or business establishments will be provided at the cost of producing them.

As a further means of disseminating government publications which were formerly classified, the board has encouraged federal agencies which have multiple copies of such publications to send 130 copies of each, when they are available, to the Library of Congress, which has arranged for their distribution to the all-depository libraries through the Government Printing Office. More than four hundred publications were sent to all-depositories under this arrangement.

ment by the middle of December 1945.

The weekly abstract bulletin will be made available to depository libraries. Others may subscribe to it through the Superintendent of Documents.

In its present state this material is comparable in size to one of our great research collections, but it is scattered all over the country and over half the world in boxes, bundles, files, caves, and possibly even in the inevitable salt mines. Most of it is available in manuscript form only, or in a single, poor, microfilm copy. There is no catalog of this material nor has it been organized, so that no one really knows what is available or where it may be.

Obviously, a large portion of our own classified or enemy reports is of little value for practical industrial application in the immediate future. A large portion of it may be worthless. The publication board's

job is that of acquiring material as rapidly as possible and organizing it so that final selection may be made by those who will apply this knowledge to the industrial and economic benefit of the country.

One of the important tools which will develop from the operations of the library unit of the board will be a master subject card index which will eventually provide a guide to the knowledge contained in this great mass of scientific and technical literature.

The responsibility of the librarians employed by the board to organize this material is a heavy one, but still greater is the responsibility of the librarians of research, industrial, and other special libraries who will, in the final analysis, be responsible for making the truly important and immediately applicable information available to their own organizations.

The Department of State and Acquisition of Foreign Materials

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government, the transcendent importance of such materials in day-to-day federal operations. Moreover, the department has recognized the principle that certain private collections of such material are of national importance, although they are not and should not be duplicated in Washington, and has consequently held that department assistance may be given these collections in their procurement problems under certain circumstances.

It is hoped and expected that the techniques embraced by this expanded program will greatly benefit those responsible for the conduct of the public business. It is also

hoped that material assistance can, where it is justified, be given to private institutions. The private institutions must regard seriously, however, their responsibility so to correlate their several acquisitions needs that, when assistance is requested in a given area, an integrated program can be presented to the department by the libraries. The department hopes that such coordination within the government can be achieved through the efforts of the interdepartmental committee. It must have a similar background against which to work when it undertakes to aid nongovernmental research institutions.

By EDWIN E. WILLIAMS

Conference of Eastern College Librarians, 1945: Summary

THE THIRTY-SECOND Conference of Eastern College Librarians was called to order at 10:30 A.M., November 24, by Andrew D. Osborn, Harvard, chairman of the program committee. The location of the meeting had been transferred to McMillin Theatre because of the unexpectedly large attendance. Dr. Osborn turned the meeting over to Eileen M. Thornton, Vassar, who introduced the first speaker, Professor Jacques Barzun, whose paper, "The Scholar Looks at the Library," is printed in full on pages 113-17.

In the discussion that followed it was brought out that Professor Barzun's conception of general knowledge chiefly involved the humanities rather than the sciences in which, he felt, knowledge was relatively well indexed. The problem of undergraduate indifference to libraries was brought up, and Professor Barzun suggested that if the teacher goes too far in inducing use of the library he is robbing the librarian of his proper function; students must be led to water and coaxed in, not thrown in. In connection with general knowledge, he complained of library book lists that combine the great works and the cheap popularizations, neglecting the intermediate, good popularizations. Apropos of the evils of the reserved book system, Professor Barzun thought that the lack of sufficient direct contact between librarian and teacher was not entirely to be blamed on either one.

Publication of the Minutes

Referring to the mimeographed history of the conference by Charles M. Adams, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, which had been distributed at the meeting, Dr. Osborn remarked that informality had always been one of the chief attractions of the conference and that there was no desire to restrict it to formal papers. There had, however, been recurrent demands for published proceedings. He thought that if a fairly detailed summary could be prepared the meeting would not be formalized but a record would be available. *College and Research Libraries* was believed to be ready to publish such a summary. There would be no obstacle to publication in full of some papers, as had been done in the past. In this connection it was suggested that there be a bibliography of published papers of former conferences. Dr. Osborn's motion that a summary of proceedings be prepared was approved.

Foreign University Official Publications

Eleanor M. Witmer, Teachers College, Columbia University, pointed out the need for cooperative effort in collecting and making available the official publications of foreign universities. These are important materials for the study of such matters as the history of education abroad, the curriculum, and the role of universities in cultural life; they are also important reference tools. Undoubtedly much material of this

sort has been lost in Europe during the war, and there is no easy way to find out what has been published or how strong American collections are. Teachers College, last spring, sent out a preliminary letter to libraries in the area asking their policies in acquisition and handling of such publications. A number of institutions wish to collect them and to fill in present gaps in their holdings. Miss Witmer proposed that a small committee be appointed to study proposals for cooperative action. (At the afternoon session, the secretary announced that Miss Witmer, Dr. Osborn, and Charles F. Gosnell, New York State Library, had been named to serve on this committee.)

Principles Underlying the New L.C. Cataloging Rules

Herman H. Henkle, Library of Congress, emphasized the fact that his paper was a tentative and incomplete summary of principles underlying the new rules for descriptive cataloging. The basic aims have been to fit the rules to the functions they must serve and to design an entry that will present an integrated description of the book and indicate clearly its relation to other editions and issues of the book and to other books recorded in the catalog. Six major principles of description are involved, as follows:

1. The book is generally to be described in the words or terms in which it is described by its author or publisher on the title page or elsewhere in the book. Ambiguous or unintelligible statements are to be followed by explanations, and inaccurate statements by appropriate corrections. Where the original statements are covered by labels bearing different statements, the original statements are to be given where possible, followed by indications of the label statements. Here, the chief question is as to how far the lack of uniformity in terminology of publishers is to be reproduced and how far the cataloger must substitute a terminology of his own.

2. The book is to be described as fully as required by the accepted functions but with an economy of data, words, and expressions. In transcribing from the title page no bibliographical item should be repeated, data of improbable value are to be omitted or curtailed, unnecessary words and phrases disregarded, and standard abbreviations used as provided. Here questions arise as to transcription of the author statement after the title and as to the character of the collation statement.

3. The bibliographical elements of the book are to be given on the entry in such order as will best respond to the normal approach of the reader and will be suited for integration of the entry with the entries of other books and other editions of the book in the catalog. The order selected for these purposes, following the author's name in the entry, is generally: title, subtitle, author statement, edition statement, place, publisher, and date of publication; followed by a statement of collation, series note, and supplementary notes. Questions arise here when, for example, the subtitle or the author statement, or both, appear on the title page before the title.

4. All information relating to a given bibliographical item should be integrated, except where the length or construction of a given statement makes its integration with the other data undesirable. In this case the statement may preferably be given in a note. There is general agreement on this principle, which will considerably reduce the number of notes to be used.

5. The sources of the data supplied by the cataloger in brackets in the main body of the entry need not be stated on its face, except when the data are supplied from unusual or other than standard sources, sources qualifying the meaning of the data (e.g., cover, preface, etc.), or disputed sources.

6. If the title page is capitalized, punctuated, or accented in accordance with the style of the text of the book, it should be transcribed in the style given. If the style is of a typographical character, the title page should be capitalized, punctuated, and accented in accordance with the usage of the given language. Those who oppose this principle are unwilling to follow the capitalization of the title page except when it, as well as the text of the book, is all in lower case.

Questions during the discussion brought out the fact that the A.L.A. definitions are being used almost entirely in connection with the new rules. It is anticipated that Part II of the proposed revised A.L.A. code, which has been held up pending completion of the Library of Congress rules, will not appear if these rules prove to be generally satisfactory.

Some Aspects of Personnel Work in College Libraries

Lucy E. Fay, Temple, suggested that many of the criticisms made by Professor Barzun in his book and in his paper earlier in the day call attention to shortcomings that grow out of poor personnel management. The organization of the work in college libraries has grown up through the years and has been centered about the assistants rather than determined by the objectives of the library. One means of getting away from this is to describe each position carefully and to define the qualifications needed in any assistant who is to fill it.

In selection of the staff, poor interviewing techniques are widespread. Appointment of assistants and notification of unsuccessful applicants should be handled in a businesslike manner. A good staff manual can contribute greatly to effective induction procedures. A classified, graded service for both clerical and professional assistants is an aid to successful personnel administration.

Individual development of staff members must be encouraged; physical health should be promoted by good working conditions with reasonable hours, ample work space, ventilation, lighting, and staff rooms. Opportunities for continuing education should be made available; an elevated conception of librarianship should be encouraged; and the staff must be made to realize its place in the educational program of the college.

Successful recruiting should be facilitated by personnel policies of this sort, particularly if members of the college administration and faculty can be shown the opportunities in librarianship and if fellowship can be provided on the same basis as for other fields.

Afternoon Session

Homer Halvorson, Johns Hopkins, presided at the afternoon session. He explained that Luther Evans was in London and that Verner W. Clapp, director of the Acquisitions Department of the Library of Congress, would present the first paper, "The Purchase of Books in Europe." Mr. Clapp's paper appears on pages 127-34.

Book and Library Affairs and the Program of an International Educational and Cultural Organization

Carl M. White, Columbia, emphasized the need of discussing the new organization and thus agreeing on what terms the United States could give its moral and financial support. Only the charter has been formulated thus far. The meeting in London was for organizational purposes. A preparatory commission will be at work on a program while the charter is being approved by the required twenty nations. The program of the new organization might well include:

1. A publications program, which will attempt to promote reference works that are needed but of such magnitude that cooperation is required to produce them, an increasing number of good translations, and machinery for bringing to light gaps that ought to be filled by publications.
2. The development of better arrangements for international distribution of books through copyright agreements, the reduction of trade barriers, and related efforts to facilitate ready access.
3. Promotion of the use of books internationally by encouraging the public library

movement, facilitating international exchange of books, interlibrary loans, and microphotographic services (with a clearinghouse at the international level to gauge edition sizes), and development of good bibliographical apparatus, particularly indexing and abstracting services.

Mr. White hoped that the attention being given to the press, radio, and screen as media of "mass communication" would not obscure the fact that some tasks can best be done by books.

With regard to reconstruction and rehabilitation, he thought that the forthcoming campaign of the American Book Center deserved generous support. The center has now been financed and will attempt to collect one million suitable books. Reference was also made to the stockpiles assembled by the A.L.A. with the help of Rockefeller Foundation grants. Discussion called at-

tention to the fact that the many individual requests for aid that are coming in ought to be cleared through the American Book Center.

Buildings

The paper by John E. Burchard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on post-war library buildings appears on pages 118-26. In the discussion that followed, the uncertainty of construction costs in the near future was emphasized. Attention was called to several new library building programs that had been processed and informally distributed, particularly those prepared at Wellesley, Pennsylvania, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Burchard said that he would be glad to send a copy of the M.I.T. program to any librarian who requested it.

G. L. S. Scholarships

THE GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL of the University of Chicago offers two scholarship awards of \$450 and one award of \$300 for the academic year 1946-47 for students in its basic library science curriculum. The tuition and fee charges for the academic year amount to \$300.

Applicants must have completed at least two years of college work; the curriculum subsequent to the first two years of college covers a three-year period. Persons with four years of college credit may also apply and, if successful, will receive the scholarship grant for the final year of professional study.

Forms for making application for scholarships may be obtained by writing the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago 37. Applications must be submitted by June 15, 1946.

By JACQUES BARZUN

The Scholar Looks at the Library¹

IN THE course of reading about Andrew Carnegie the other day, I came across a remark he made that, if he had his life to live over again, he would want to be a librarian. I am tempted to ask this distinguished group for those who, if they had their lives to lead over again, would want to be Andrew Carnegie! The question is designed to show you that I have a great deal of sympathy for librarians.

I know from friends who are librarians something of the trials and hidden difficulties of the art—the great variety of demands made upon you and the inadequacy (as always) of budgets and assistance. So that it is with a kind of divided mind that I, as an outsider, come before you to make suggestions concerning the library. I should like you to remember that when I say "outsider," I don't mean a person who stays outside the library. On the contrary, as you know, the scholar wants nothing better from life than to be allowed to be totally surrounded by books. But the very title of the subject assigned to me, "The Scholar Looks at the Library," suggests a kind of "outsideness" which perhaps can be best described by saying that the scholar is outside the system which makes the library work.

Now this means that in everything I am going to say you will have to reinterpret my impression in the light of your inside knowledge. You may say, "Yes, he has observed something; perhaps he describes it inaccurately here or there, but there is something for us to thrash out together."

¹ Paper presented at the Thirty-second Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Nov. 24, 1945.

I want to make my remarks very brief because I think that discussion brings out wisdom much more than talk from a single source. What I wish to say will fit under two general headings, equally important, it seems to me, though the first consists of trifles—trifles which add up to a good deal; and the second is more obviously important. The two heads are Attention and General Knowledge.

Since the librarian is a person who technically or theoretically is behind the desk, it is perfectly clear that the relations between him or her and the public are comparable to those, let us say, of a bureaucrat, or of a person in a shop who has at hand certain desirable goods, meets a more or less anonymous public, and has to distribute those goods to that public. To do so requires a system, and the system is never so firmly registered in the mind of the public as it is in the mind of the librarian. Consequently, there occur all the possible frictions and misunderstandings which we are familiar with in the other forms of our life that fit the same pattern. But there is a difference, of course, in the library, for the librarian is a person trained to be as competent in dealing with the goods in his or her keeping as the public is in consuming them. That is why it seems to me the very first virtue of the librarian should be that of attentiveness.

Attentiveness is a widely ramified thing. I think if we listen to any casual conversation among friends, we can almost at once distinguish between the people who attend and the people who are merely there, inter-

jecting random remarks out of their deep unconscious. And it strikes me that the librarian must not belong to the second category. The librarian *must* attend. Perhaps what I have in mind will be a little clearer if I give you some examples—examples which I shall try to wrap up in the feeling, in the impression that I frequently have when I go to a strange library where I don't know the officials or when I see, in the several libraries that I know, a person on whose attention I cannot count.

To begin with the scholar. He is in a kind of purposeful daze. The world would call him "absent-minded," but, as William James pointed out, that is only because he is "present-minded" somewhere else. Consequently when he strikes a snag, he wants a kind of instant response which will clear it up and enable him to go on with what he is thinking about. It is at this point that the librarian comes in, either to make the transition just as smooth as a train going over a switch on a good road, or just as awkward and deplorable as a derailment. The scholar is working from inside his own idea and he wants something immediately. If he is at all considerate, he words his question so it can be understood. On his part, the librarian ought to have that kind of tact and intuition and quickness, either to wait to find out what he wants in full, or to give him the feeling that if the book or fact can't be got at once, it can be reached fairly soon.

Some time ago while I was working with letters dating back to the nineteenth century which were dated sometimes only by the month and date, sometimes with a numeral and day of the week, I wanted a perpetual calendar. I went up to the librarian and said, "Can you tell me where I can find a perpetual calendar?"

The telephone rang at that moment and as she went to pick it up she said, "Calendar? Right over my desk."

Now that is irritating. I had to listen to her conversation over the telephone, and then when she came back I asked her again for what I wanted. She had never heard of a perpetual calendar; I might have been asking for a perpetual motion machine for all she knew. When I explained what it was, she said she was quite sure that there was nothing in the library that contained such an item. I found out subsequently from another librarian—which shows that there are differences among them—that the *World Almanac* has a page which contains a perpetual calendar, to which I could have been directed.

To be sure, this kind of ignorance is not necessarily fatal, but the handling of it by the librarian was really a professional fault. On another occasion I wanted something even more special which apparently does not exist. I wondered whether the British periodicals of the nineteenth century had ever been listed with the names of their successive editors. That sentence as I have said it takes a certain amount of time to utter. Before I got to the end of it, the attendant to whom I put my question broke in, "British periodicals, nineteenth century?"—and gave me the title of a book in which there was a list of those periodicals.

I thought to myself after that experience that the very next inquiry that I put would have to be worded something like this:

"Miss—or Sir—I'm going to ask you a question. It is made up of three parts. . . ."

But I needn't go on. You see what I had in mind—to calm down the impulsiveness and repress to a certain extent the knowledge which was bubbling up there much too soon.

There is a third type of inattention, of nervousness, of incompetence, or what you will, which strikes me as connected with the difficulties of the profession. And remember that I know that the successive persons who

come up to the desk ask for all sorts of things ranging from astronomy to the comics and that it is unreasonable to expect that everyone will be equally prepared to answer all those questions. I am not talking about the ability to give the answer but about the form in which it is couched and the degree of fellow feeling with the person who is asking the question.

This third fault is the worried look, the frown, the air of suspecting that either this next question is going to be perfectly insane or, the opposite, too profound. It is often an excessive modesty which paralyzes the librarian and makes him feel, "I can never meet that requirement because I am not up to it."

In pointing out these trifles—and I know that they are trifles in any single instance, though they do add up to a whole atmosphere—I am not suggesting that librarians should put on any kind of smooth manner or anything resembling the Jehovah complex of the nurse in the doctor's office who makes you feel that everything is all right when you are dying by inches. That would be too bad. I don't think there is one manner for all persons, but I think that every person who is behind a desk has a certain duty. I have had a little desk experience myself, so I know how irritating it can be to supply endless answers and how stupid people seem when one is on the receiving end. But one has an obligation, it seems to me, of putting one's knowledge at the disposal of the inquirer in a calm, collected, sympathetic manner, without affectation and without suggesting that the particular crisis is a crisis. Because it isn't a crisis; because, theoretically, anything can be found or answered; and, if something cannot be found, it is just as easy to state this fact in a manner that leaves no scar from the encounter.

So much for attentiveness which, let me repeat, is something that has to be culti-

vated. It doesn't come by itself. You have to be a kind of antenna receptive to all sorts of vibrations—the vibrations of personality, of intellectual quality and kind; it is almost a psychiatric job, particularly in modern times when neuroses are equal in number to the total of the population.

Between attentiveness, which is the application of a system to a demand, and the second head under which I want to make a few remarks, that of General Knowledge, the bridge is the technique of librarianship. I mean the Dewey Decimal System, the stack numbers, and all the paraphernalia, classifications, and cards. It seems to me that, important as those things are, they are like the technique of any art—they should be concealed for the art to be successful. I know that here I am in opposition to some of the members of my own craft who think that scholarship, to be good, must be displayed. I think it should be hidden, and I think it should be hidden because it is the scaffolding, and not the edifice.

At any rate, I should think that it would be worth considering whether librarians ought not to conceal as much as possible their knowledge of the system. If, for example, I ask for a certain kind of book in the reference room, I think it would be better not to hear the wheels going around by which the librarian arrives at the correct answer. I confess that as a reader of books I am somewhat annoyed when I hear a librarian half audibly mention the class number of a work I happen to mention. The system should be hidden, and one good way to achieve this is to have it absolutely clear in the minds of everybody, so clear that it can be forgotten like all the automatic things we do. Why, for example, is there not in every library a chart posted, indicating to the stranger how he can find his way around the library without asking any questions? Remember that the reader and scholar is

bent upon something else than "using the library." He is bent on reading a book, which is rather a different thing. When we are bent on eating, we are not at the festal board to manipulate knives and forks. They are instruments, and they are more instrumental when we don't even know that we are using them at all. Similarly with library technique, the link between attentiveness, which is a human quality, and the intellectual substance that forms my second heading: General Knowledge.

On this second point, let me say at the outset that the ideal would be to have no distinctions whatever between librarians and scholars: scholars should be librarians and librarians should be scholars. They should be merely emphasizing one or the other side of a single operation, *i.e.*, the using of books. And books are the repository of knowledge. General knowledge, by its very nature, cannot be given precise limits. You cannot make a list of what a person should know; but I confess that I have been struck again and again, and rather sadly impressed, by the want of general knowledge among librarians. I am aware of how much they would have to know in order to make every person who comes to the library feel that it was in charge of a person exactly as well informed as the user. Besides, we may all have exaggerated notions of how much we know. Yet it seems to me that there are certain things—certain kinds of knowledge and, in the absence of knowledge, kinds of apprehending, of enlightened guesswork—which come from handling books and reading them. Let me illustrate.

Some time ago I was at a small college for a few days giving a short series of lectures, and I made a habit of going to the library and doing some reading and note-taking. The librarian seemed to me a very charming and well-informed woman who, on the third or fourth day, greeted me by

saying, "What can we do for you this morning?"

I said, "Well, you can, if you want, save my looking something up in the catalog. Do you happen to have Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*?"

Her reply was: "We have very little on games."

I had to say, "It's not a book about games, it's a book about words and grammar."

She said, "Who is the author?"

"John Horne Tooke. It may be filed under Horne or Tooke."

To which she said, "Oh, it would be Tooke here."

She didn't know what the *Diversions of Purley* were; she didn't know that John Horne was his real name and Tooke an adopted name and that, in some older collections, the original name is listed. There is no great crime in not knowing these facts; but when you pile up omissions of that character—when you ask for the *Greek Anthology*, and you are asked, "Who made the collection?"; when the *Anatomy of Melancholy* is thought to be a medical book—you begin to have an uncomfortable sense that the person is not well-read or well-educated. And such persons, wherever they may have their place in our vast and democratic universe, do not, as I see it, belong in libraries. Libraries are not just a great system, but collections of books. They have, or should have, an atmosphere of learning. I am quite sure that those of you who have studied in the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale have been offended, as I have been inwardly offended, by the fact that the attendants who deliver the books are absolutely illiterate, ill-bred, rude, and incompetent persons. There is something wrong with the atmosphere they create, quite apart from the bald question of inefficiency and of constant mistakes and confusion. In France, of course, it is a political

difficulty, and here it is some other kind of difficulty, which I shan't characterize because I am sure you know more about it than I do. It may be that the training in the system is too arduous or too long; it may be that libraries haven't staffs large enough. If that is so, it seems to me that it behooves the profession as a whole to make this representation to the authorities and provide opportunities for librarians to read, to become well-informed, and to serve their public in that intangible, yet important, way of being the same kind of person.

I should like librarians even to share the prejudices of scholars—and I shall give you some few instances of what I mean.

Some months ago I read Fremont Rider's book about microcards, which struck me as very interesting, beautifully thought out, and very well written. I was shocked, however, by two things—one large and one small. The large thing was the author's reinforcing the views of someone whom he quotes to the effect that, for the research scholar, secondary materials and writings of small merit are very important. That is, a man who is doing research in cultural history wants to know what all sorts of unimportant scribblers said about Keats or Shelley, and he also wants to know what critics and writers of textbooks may have said on his subject, narrow or wide. The fact that this truth had to be pointed out to the library profession came to me as a shock. Apparently, librarians formerly thought that only original materials—only the Capitularies of Charlemagne—could possibly come under the heads of research materials. This argues an ignorance not of fact, but an ignorance of perception, which I think a lamentable sign of the cleavage between scholar and librarian.

The trifling thing I want to add is probably one that you will give me no mercy about. I noticed throughout Mr. Rider's

book, and I have since noticed in other publications relating to libraries, that the word "catalogue" is spelled "catalog." That's fine; "programme" with one *m*; "dialogue" ending in *g*; but then when I get to the combined forms and get "cataloging," I balk! I want to pronounce it "cat-a-lodging, cat-a-lodger." And I think that is a prejudice shared by almost every one who has been brought up in a certain tradition.

Maybe I am reading too much into this. Yet the kind of prejudice I refer to is of some importance; generalize it to other things, to more indescribable attitudes, and you will see that in your own lives you would, I think, be happier if you could approximate to the attitude of those whom you serve. Note, in passing, this word "serve:" from prejudice, again, I should like to leave it in its verbal form. On the same grounds as I object to "cataloging," so I object to "library service." The phrase reminds me unpleasantly of service stations for gasoline and oil. These are books that we are dealing with, and I want, not library service, but librarianship—a fit parallel to musicianship. You do not say, "The Budapest Quartette gives excellent musical service."

In short, I am talking about tone, and tone is always related to trifles. Trifles, moreover, always have two aspects—the way which technique or system or a certain kind of indifference to ultimate consequences directs; and the other way, the way that comes from reflection, from meditation, from reading—from all the things which, if we shared them in common, would make my existence here entirely unnecessary. The scholars and the librarians would then be one group of people, at harmony with one another—insofar as there is harmony in human groups—and only at each other's throats for the good reasons, of which you are now going to inform me.

By JOHN E. BURCHARD

Postwar Library Buildings¹

THE Cooperative Committee on Library Building Plans is not a formal committee but rather a small congress of somewhat fluctuating membership which meets from time to time to discuss common problems encountered in preparing plans for forthcoming college or university library buildings. This committee was self-established and owes responsibility to no one save itself. It was created as sequel to a letter from President Dobbs, of Princeton University, inviting a number of university presidents to send representatives to a meeting for the purpose of discussing mutual problems in the planning of postwar library buildings. The first meeting was held at Princeton in December 1944, the second at the University of Missouri in the spring of 1945, and the third at Orange, Va., in the fall of that year. A further meeting is projected for the State University of Iowa this spring, at which time it is hoped to study a mock-up of the very interesting, fully flexible building proposed for that institution.

At the first meeting nine of the eleven originally invited institutions were represented, as follows: Princeton University, Rutgers University, University of Pennsylvania, State University of Iowa, Washington State University, University of Maine, University of Missouri, University of North Carolina, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. None of the representatives has dropped his interest or failed to attend subsequent meetings, and Messrs. Boyd of

Princeton, chairman, David of Pennsylvania, secretary, Ellsworth of Iowa, Powell of Missouri, and Rush of North Carolina have been steadfast and ardent attendants.

By the time of the second meeting, the word had spread and a number of additional institutions sent representatives. Since that time there has been some fluctuation among the newcomers, but Metcalf of Harvard and Heaps of Rice Institute have made regular contributions while at various times the committee has also enjoyed the participation of the University of Wisconsin, Claremont Colleges, and others.

The original purpose of the committee was to make a formal study of the general problem of the college library building, probably with the aid of a grant from a foundation, and to make a formal report of findings. Circumstances have altered this program and the objectives have become more personal to the membership.

A characteristic meeting has extended over several days and the attendance has been broadened to include university administrators (the president of the State University of Iowa, for example, attended the Orange meeting), the architects of buildings which are being planned, and experts in various techniques of supreme importance to a library building, such as prominent heating and ventilating engineers, illumination engineers, and manufacturers of stack and other library equipment. At every such meeting the small size of the gathering has permitted free and wide-ranging informal discussion stretching from the broadest questions of library management as they

¹ Based on a paper presented at the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Nov. 24, 1945.

might affect a building plan, to a detailed and frank criticism of the plans of specific buildings as they were presented to the committee by their individual sponsors.

From these meetings each individual representative has surely obtained a great deal which should help him with his individual problem. The question of whether the committee might not properly prepare a report for wider circulation which would make at least the generalizations available to more planners is still under consideration. Meanwhile, the committee authorized the writer to present informally some of the findings in a paper before the November 1945 meeting of the Conference of Eastern College Librarians. The statement which follows is a paraphrase of this paper modified for a reading audience and, as in the case of the paper, must be regarded as the personal conclusions of a member of the committee, a relative newcomer to library business, and in no sense a formal report of the committee.

Influencing Factors

Two sets of factors have clearly influenced the thinking of all the participants; one is a set of fears, the other a set of basic queries as to the activities which ought to be carried on in these new buildings.

Persons about to build library buildings in universities or colleges appear to be haunted by three specters—the specter of the architect, the specter of growth, and the specter of change. These are, of course, the very same specters which frighten a sensible person about to build any sort of new building, but they seem to be more dramatically arrayed than usual in the subject case.

To the architect is ascribed, and with considerable justification, the crushing load imposed on most librarians who now occupy the beautiful buildings of many a campus.

It has been one of the misfortunes of the library that it has had to occupy a central position on the campus, and that it has naturally epitomized the dignity and scholarly quality of the institution in greater degree than most educational buildings are called upon to do. The natural result has been that it has especially engaged the attention of those who seek "amenity" for the campus in external expressions; it has become one of the show places of the institution and often *the* show place. Small imaginations have taken refuge in monumental staircases, a forced symmetry for nonsymmetrical activities, colonnades and porticos which may or may not look well according to one's taste but which always steal light. Especially, the creators have built finished things which, on the one hand, could not be readily altered to accommodate new or changed activity and, on the other, could brook no addition for growth without having their form spoiled; when additions have become mandatory this has resulted in the addition of other balanced and still less functional elements.

Responsibility Shared

Certainly the architect as the *deus ex machina* of this process must bear a heavy share of the blame, but he should not stand in the dock alone. Donors, trustees, perhaps even college presidents, and, surely, alumni must bear their share of the responsibility. Even the librarian himself can scarcely escape censure: even where he was not an active participant in the planning, as has too often been the case, he has been a sensible and important influence on the campus; he has surely known that his library was to be built; he has probably not been sufficiently combative. The librarian who is not sufficiently consulted has, presumably, not been vocal enough.

It is doubtful that this can be considered

entirely a dead issue. The librarians of the committee are, generally speaking, influential at their respective institutions. They seem to be able to have plenty to say about their new buildings. But even some of the plans which have been presented to this group seem to be laboring under the dead hand of an old-fashioned approach to the architectural problem.

It is certainly too much to expect that all the institutions about to build libraries might be willing to say to their architects: "Build us what we need for a library and forget Williamsburg, Bourges, Oxford, and Rome." But there surely could be more who would speak thus and mean it. It is hard, indeed, to understand the philosophy of university trustees and donors and administrators who are so bold in their approaches to pedagogy and to scientific research and so timid in their approach to architecture. It is hard to see how this body of educated men can find standards of building taste only in forms which have received the cachet of nobility through time, how they can assert a philosophy which always insists that every new building must not only be compatible with but essentially identical with what is already on campus. The very Europe which these people admire and which they still copy long after Europe itself has ceased such copying save in dogmatic states—this Europe was the living demonstration of the ability of well-designed buildings of every period to live together without clash.

Architect of Today

Many architects, it is true, are by education and habit unfitted to do anything more; but there are also many who can build a building of today for today, and these men will be found not only among the ranks of the radical or so-called modern architects. Today it is unnecessary to accept the crip-

pling hand of the architect who will not first think of how the building works, however much this limitation may have been inevitable in the past.

Indeed, in the very change in the architectural air there lies a greater challenge than in the fear of what has happened before. This challenge can be met easily if the librarian is on his toes; if he is so alert that it will not only be a challenge but a help.

The architect of today is a coordinator. He is necessarily adroit at surveying opinion, at synthesizing conclusions, at writing a program based on these conclusions, and at expressing them in building form. Once these conclusions have been expressed in presentation drawings, once someone of influence has looked upon these drawings and found them good, it will be very hard to change them. The risk, then, is that the architect will not only design the building but will design the program for the activities subsequently to be pursued. If the librarian has not crystallized his own program before this process has taken place he will find himself trying to administer the program of another person—a person with no further responsibility, a program with which the librarian may be completely out of sympathy.

It is hard to escape the conclusion that this failure of librarians to crystallize their own thinking is as much responsible for the failures of the past as has been the undirected thirst for "beauty." It is possible in the meetings of the committee to detect some uncertainties in librarians' minds on very big issues. If these remain unclarified in the mind of the librarian at the time he comes to face the architect, the librarian is likely to lose. The architect will know more about the problem than the librarian, or at least he will appear to know more in any conference.

Prepare a Program

At least one way in which the librarian can prepare himself for what will be, at worst, a conflict in which he should prevail and, at best, a pleasant and successful collaboration, is to crystallize his thinking by preparing a written program in black and white. This was the technique which was employed at the writer's institution.

The advantage of the written program, prepared before any sketches have been made, is that it can set out all the desiderata without regard to whether or not all can be achieved; it can establish the priorities of the desiderata so that if anything needs to be sacrificed it is clear what it shall be; and it affords a checklist which will make it abundantly clear exactly what has been sacrificed.

The technique at M.I.T. was about as follows: The library staff first prepared an extensive and detailed statement dealing primarily with library processes, and the director of libraries then wrote a first draft of a program which included all policy considerations. This program was written in very positive form. Even where questions had not been answered in the mind of the writer he made a categorical affirmation on every point. This was because experience had shown that clean-cut and definitive debate occurs only when one favors or opposes a specific proposal and seldom when one is asked to debate alternatives. This specific doctrine was then discussed and modified in a full meeting of the library staff; the modified draft was similarly treated in a full meeting of the faculty committee on the library which, at M.I.T., includes a representative for each department; the second modification was again adjusted at a meeting of the corporation visiting committee on the library; and the final draft was adopted by the administrative council of M.I.T.

This doctrine was not expected to go unchallenged from the architect, who was encouraged to make his own independent study, but in all subsequent discussion it has afforded a foundation which has always made it clear to the library administration what it was doing when it agreed to a change. There have not been many changes.

Best Procedure?

There can be difference of opinion as to whether this has been the very best procedure. The architects of M.I.T. are inclined to think that a better original program might have been produced had the collaboration of the library administration and the architect begun before the writing of the program, and been carried through this writing. The writer demurs because he needed the clarity of purpose which the writing has brought and because the very nature of the program had an important role to play in the selection of an architect who, by temperament and skill, was demonstrably able to work in accordance with the spirit of the program.

On the whole, it appears that most librarians would profit if they would undertake such a task before the architect has been selected.

From this experience and from the meetings of the committee it is possible to make some categorical statements:

1. It is essential that the librarian be a full-fledged member of the building committee for the library and be kept fully apprised of all the thinking and planning of the architect—even the most preliminary.

2. It is essential that, before meeting with the architect, the librarian shall have formed for himself a clear idea of what he is trying to accomplish in his new building.

3. Bewildered as librarians may be, it is essential that they do not tolerate the accusation from the architect or anyone else that they do not know what they are doing. All

professions indulge in self-criticism, even architects, and this must not be construed as a sign of weakness but rather as a sign of strength.

4. In all matters which deal with policy of library management, the desires of the librarian must be carried out in the building even when these are in conflict with the opinion of the architect as to how the library ought to function. These opinions should be carefully considered because nonprofessional and outside views are often the right views. But after this consideration it must be remembered that the librarian will have to administer the building while the architect will be elsewhere. It is better to try to make your own mistakes work than to be pestered by those of someone else.

5. On the other hand, the architect will inevitably be more expert on matters of floor finish, ventilation, illumination, and circulation. After helping to set standards of performance, the librarian should trust the architect in such matters.

6. The collaboration between architect and librarian can be one of the most pleasurable experiences in the life of either and should not be spoiled by fear, disrespect, or distrust.

If such principles are followed it is possible to look with some confidence to the kind of library buildings which will be produced. Eternal vigilance will be required, and the librarian cannot stop when he has given his written program to the architect but must stay with the job until the keys are placed in his hand.

Specter of Growth

The specter of growth is epitomized by Fremont Rider's charts. This is not the place to debate the validity of extrapolating into the future a curve, the abscissa of which is time; nor will it help to discuss the various proposals which have been made to solve the problem of storage. Indeed, it is doubtful whether storage is nearly so critical a problem as means of reference to large amounts of material, even if these can all be put on tiny cards. It seems abundantly clear

that libraries which are not now full-scale research libraries in all fields must limit their aspirations to quality in a few fields rather than to quantity in many; and that even the few great university research libraries of the world will have ultimately to come to similar conclusions, though on a broader scale, if only through the limitation which ultimately overtakes any university budget. The solution, as everyone well knows, lies in a full-scale cooperation about which everyone agrees in principle. The trouble here, as yet, lies in the natural ambitions of all of us. In a recent discussion of a departmental versus a central library system at M.I.T., it was suggested that each department wanted a departmental library for itself but a central system for everyone else. The parallel is obvious. This cooperation in accession policy will inevitably come about, and at that time the problem of growth will seem much less formidable.

A Regional Cooperative Plan

For the average university or college library, at any rate, the problem of growth can be met more readily and for a longer future by a regional cooperative plan than by anything which can be done in the planning of the building. None of the solutions for compact storage, interesting as each may be, has reached a point of development where the librarians now planning buildings could be prepared to abandon the stack or even limit it materially, on the ground that storage would be more compact. On the other hand, many libraries now seem ready to set an upper limit to the material which can ever be effectively used on the campus and to be prepared to take care of the rest of the needs through cooperative accession and interlibrary loan, plus the off-campus storage warehouse for little-used possessions. Capacity of stacks which are being

calculated on this premise runs roughly to three times the present holdings of the library in most cases. Libraries in rapidly growing institutions and in communities which are remote from great library centers and where there is not already a rich library resource, may have to use a different factor, but the principle can remain the same. The solution can admittedly be accepted with greater equanimity by institutions with stabilized enrolment and no aspirations for gigantic growth, than by younger or less settled institutions whose desires both for student population and diversity of curriculum are as yet unattained.

Having established a firm capacity for the on-campus stacks, two alternatives are presented. On the one hand, the stack can be built now for the total future requirement. Since closed-in space is at a premium in any institution, unused stack space will be looked upon with avidity by nonlibrary parts of the administration. It is no solution to defeat this avarice by making the stack heights so low that the rooms cannot be used well for anything but stacks, for this defeats the very purpose of the librarian in being able later to abandon stacks for other library uses should the proposals of Rider or others come to fruition. An effort will then usually be made to find some temporary library use for the unoccupied stack or some nonlibrary use which can clearly be abandoned as the holdings increase. Any nonlibrary use must be studied carefully because all experience is that temporary uses have a great way of becoming permanent uses—squatters are influential even in universities—and when people compete with books, people usually (and probably rightly) win. The best solution is, of course, to house some activity for which there is a definite building plan to be consummated in from five to ten years; the next best is to leave the stack space empty and be strong-

willed in the ensuing administrative discussions.

The second solution is to build only part of the capacity now and to plan the building so that additions can be made as the collections grow. Here, of course, *everything* must grow in harmony—not merely the storage space—although it will be easier to save presently unoccupied space for catalogs and catalogers than it will be to save unoccupied stack space. But if this solution is adopted, the minimum requirement should be that the architect provide a fully developed scheme for the ultimate building as well as for the part which is to be currently built. Vague dotted lines indicating that various elements *might* be expanded this way or that, simply will not do. The expanded building must be known to be workable; it is this expanded building and not what is presently to be created which must be established in the minds of administration and of buildings and grounds committees as the actual building. Otherwise, when the expansion is needed, it may be found that it is architecturally not so possible as the dotted lines had suggested, or will cost too much, or is physically impossible because other buildings, built in the interim, have defeated the original purpose.

When such considerations are held in mind the specter of probable growth does not seem formidable to the committee.

Specter of Change

The specter of change expresses itself most palpably in the potentials of various technological developments such as microfilm, microprint, microcard, recordings on wires and disks, truly educational motion pictures, up to Dr. Bush's Memex. These challenge the imagination and no doubt some of us will live to see some of them realized. It would be well to be more positive than that and to reserve laboratory

space in libraries so that librarians can make more concrete contributions toward this realization. These developments, as they now stand, have certainly not impressed any member of the committee as adequate reason for postponing construction, say for five years, with the expectation that rapid development would either make the pathway clearer or turn it in a different direction. About the most anyone has been prepared to do, and not all have done that, is to provide some free space which might later be used for such purposes and to design some spaces for use of the techniques in their present form, whether this be for listening to recorded sound or for the use of microfilm readers.

But this is only the most superficial aspect of change; the great one lies in the fluidity of modern education and the uncertainty as to what sort of things may need to be done in a library a decade from now. With uncertainties as great as they must be, the only solution lies in flexibility. Much has been spoken about this subject.

Most Flexible Building

The most flexible of all buildings is a great assembly plant with large areas free from columns and a great canopy roof overhead. Perhaps the most flexible library building in the United States is the old Army Medical Library in Washington. Both at the State University of Iowa and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology there is an effort to capture a great deal of this flexibility by designing floors of sufficient height (regardless of conventional stack height) so that they can serve for various purposes other than stacks or reading rooms and by designing bays on some sort of universal module so that walls can be placed freely and changed from time to time. The Iowa plan is most complete in this respect.

It has to be recognized that complete

flexibility cannot be attained in a modern library building. If air conditioning is needed, and it usually is, ducts will offer limitations to change; so will stairs and other elements of vertical communication. Structure imposes some barriers unless one is to go to unduly costly floor systems. Finally as a library serves more specialized needs, flexibility may serve it less well. A satisfactory auditorium cannot be made either from a visual or an auditory point of view simply by appropriating ten bays of space. Only the most amorphous activities can proceed with equal efficiency in universal space. In seeking universal flexibility we run the risk of creating universal mediocrity. Different libraries will decide differently how far they can go. Great rooms for specialized purposes which are now definable will probably be created outside of the flexible zone and may actually define the character of the building for the casual and nonprofessional passer-by. But it is certainly unnecessary, now, to limit future change by ceilings too low, floors too weak, foundation-to-roof stacks which are too immutable; a library plan of today which does not provide space which can be used interchangeably for storage, work space, seminar, classroom, reading room, and office is not in keeping with the times. Even though all of the libraries will not provide this much flexibility, none will hope to impose on the future use of the building the limitations forced by the monumental interior stair, the monumental library reading room, and the other solid and forbidding appurtenances of The Library Beautiful.

Such are the specters and such are the ways they have been laid by the committee.

The other set of factors are greater in implication and more important, no doubt, in the long run. But, being more general, they are also more difficult to define. The solutions which accord with them will be

different in different libraries in the measure in which the specific institution has one or another present trend of thought. If the building can be kept flexible within, it is probable that wrong guesses now will not be entirely crippling later. These guesses will be made by a group in the institution of whom the librarian is only one, and in which in these days he all too often has too little influence.

Since the problems we are now discussing are so general they have been the subject of extensive discussion in papers by librarians and others; a paper of this length could scarcely add anything to the present state of thought and it will be adequate to enumerate them as questions which must be answered one way or another before a proper building plan can be made.

Some of them run like this:

1. Should teaching be done in the library? Is the library, in fact, the laboratory of the humanities? Does this imply that faculty offices, seminars, and classrooms should be provided within the library walls?

2. Will serious general education ever be carried on, as it is to some degree now, in the languages, with the major assistance of recorded sound? If so, should the library be the center for this activity?

3. Should the branch or departmental library system be abandoned because of the probability that it will break down? Liberal arts faculties generally prefer a centralized system, scientific faculties a departmental one. Who is right or are both right? This is one of the oldest questions in library management.

4. With the general trend well established to provide specialized work areas adjacent to stacks storing the pertinent material, should the periodical room be abandoned and the periodicals spread among the specialized collections?

5. Is the general objection to the browsing room one of semantics or something deeper?

6. Is the reserve book collection the bad teaching tool many librarians think? If so, should reserve book rooms be eliminated?

7. Is the library the inhuman place archi-

tects seem to think? This view is supported by many librarians returning from the services. Are we, in fact, too enamored of our tools, and is it true that most of our customers ought not to meet them at the first entrance to the library?

Need a More "Human" Library

This last question can perhaps stand a little further development. The "human" view says that the library should immediately make the visitor feel that he is at home and happy in a world of books—expressed by having books, many books, corporeally present and readily accessible. This view holds that the man who needs to do more research will do so anyhow and that the tools can therefore be relegated to a more remote position as they serve only the advanced user of the library.

Many librarians feel, on the other hand, that one of the greatest failures of librarianship has been that it has not succeeded in teaching generations of university students how to use any library as opposed to the geographically familiar one; such a group holds that the tools of bibliography, reference, and catalog, properly used, are a boon to the lazy man and quite as important, though in a different way, to the dilettante as to the scholar. They would, therefore, place these tools in the most prominent and accessible position and, especially, they would not permit the bibliographical materials to be secluded in the catalogers' room.

As between these views, the writer favors that of the librarians. A great school of engineering does not hide its machines in order to make science or engineering more palatable. It makes a virtue of the slide rule. A similar virtue can and should be made of library necessities, for they are part of the equipment of the educated man. They can be made prettier and more efficient; their attendants can be made more competent, more amiable, even more photo-

genic; much more help can and must be elicited from the faculty in setting problems which cannot be solved without independent use of the library. All of this can be accomplished with a real gain in humanity rather than in the superficial one proposed by an array of fine bindings with or without intervening glass. One could paraphrase the classic remark about the Sterling Library and apply it to books as well.

Generalizations

In closing, certain generalizations as to physical disposition may be helpful. It seems to be well agreed that all stacks in new buildings should be provided with air-conditioning and fumigating facilities. Most members of the committee would extend the air conditioning to the entire building. Lighting remains a confused issue, as it must when the requirements of light for the individual are so much a function of his years and the quality of his eye muscles and when we have to serve so many age groups. It can be expected that some norms may be required for large spaces but that individual spaces should have light subject to modulation to the needs of the individual rather than to the specifications of makers of electric lighting equipment which increase the lumens year by year on remarkably scanty physiological evidence.

Everyone is anxious to get rid of the great reading rooms. Everyone wants to provide more types of work space in the library, from comfortable lounges to work cubicles, to provide more privacy for more persons, to permit more different habits of work, including the use of the typewriter and the privilege of smoking. There are all sorts of opinions as to whether smoking benefits or harms a library, is dangerous or dirty, and these are almost entirely unsupported opinions. Smokers are more liberal in their opinions about this than nonsmokers,

and there are many nonsmokers on library staffs. We do not know enough about tolerable noise levels but it is suspected that the "hush hush" atmosphere of the sanctuary library is a bad thing and that libraries are kept more quiet than they need to be. In any event it is known that more work spaces should be provided where teams of people can converse as they work. Everyone on the committee seems to concur that practically everything should be on the first floor—more than most builders will be able to get on the first floor. Where choice must be made the following should remain on the first floor: (1) all public services of bibliography, reference, catalog, delivery desk, stack access; (2) library service of processing from order department to stack; and (3) major reading rooms. Special reading rooms, music rooms, and the like can be allowed to go higher, special studies and work spaces still higher. If all the stipulations for the first floor can still not be met, reading rooms would be given up before the other services.

Questions of theft and mutilation remain unsolved. Some librarians insist on the turnstile as undesirable but essential. Others think it unnecessary and undesirable and will not have it. A recent survey of this question made by M.I.T.'s architect seems to be quite indecisive as to what losses through theft have amounted to anyway. Generally it seems less important than it used to be that a library staff employee be able to see every seat in every reading room. Clever mutilators do not need this kind of privacy to achieve their ends.

The plans of the buildings submitted to the committee offer much encouragement. The buildings will surely differ from those of the past and show more differentiation among themselves. Surely they will serve better than the grandiose monuments which have preceded them.

By VERNER W. CLAPP

The Purchase of Books in Europe¹

WE CAN MAKE a start from the point at which the total aspect of European acquisitions was a confused and disorganized one, and work forward from there. We can dispose of the British Isles easily. Imports from Britain never ceased entirely nor, on the other hand, are they even now quite satisfactory. Transmission is still slow, editions are quickly exhausted, older items are quickly sold, and prices are high. But this picture is too well known to require further discussion.

Spain and Portugal. Dealings with Spain and Portugal also were never entirely suspended during the war, and now may be said to be approaching normal. The *Bibliografia Hispanica* comes regularly, as do catalogs from several Spanish and Portuguese bookshops. Auction catalogs have arrived months after the auctions have taken place. Recently we have attempted to get these in time to make bids. An upswing in Spanish publishing is perceivable. There is also an attempt to establish exchange relations on the part of Spanish and Portuguese institutions. The Department of State has sent to the peninsula, as publications officer, Mrs. Marie Cannon, who was the reporter on the book trade for the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. She will report currently on book trade conditions, and it is hoped that her reports can be made generally available. Among the most active dealers from whom we hear are Vergara, Aguado, Beltran, José Porter, Livraria Portugal, and Livraria Tavares Martins.

¹ Revised version of a paper presented at the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Columbia University, Nov. 24, 1945.

France. Commercial relations with France have been open since Oct. 5, 1945, when the Treasury issued its general license No. 92. There are still many impediments, however, to freedom of commercial intercourse, including certification by the French government of those of its nationals who are entitled to credits in this country, other controls placed upon credit transactions, the scarcity of shipping, and the actual lack of books. But the *Bibliographie de la France* has been published continuously during the war, as has also "Biblio." Meanwhile, though some of the old journals are dead, new ones are arising. France appears eager to return to her place in the publishing world. While shortage of paper is likely to last for at least another year, satisfactory arrangements can be made by American librarians through the booksellers who have a knowledge of both countries. Also, there has been installed in the Bibliothèque Nationale, through the enterprise of an American firm, microfilm equipment which will make it possible to place orders in this country for microfilms from France.

Belgium and Holland. The situation in Belgium and Holland is similar to that in France. Commerce is open, but the means are generally lacking, books are few, and governmental restrictions are many. Mr. Nijhoff has described his inability to send materials stored on prewar orders for the simple lack of packing cases. He hopes to use Smithsonian Institution boxes recently sent to the Royal Library for the purpose. *Brinkman's Catalogus* has been received, but the *Bibliographie de Belgique* and the

Revue Bibliographie Belge have not been arriving. Booksellers' catalogs from both countries, including catalogs of Flemish materials, among them *Het Boek in Vlaanderen*, have come.

Switzerland. From the point of view of European acquisitions, Switzerland has enjoyed an enviable position during the war. At no time has she been cut off entirely from the rest of the Continent, and only briefly from the rest of the world. Consequently, there have come into Switzerland—and even out of it—all during the war Continental publications which otherwise it would have been impossible to see. The holdings of the League of Nations Library (accessions lists available), of the International Labour Office, and of the National Library at Berne will require first consideration when the wartime bibliography of Continental serials is reviewed, particularly for any program of republication or microfilming. Commercial dealings with Switzerland are possible under various restrictions, and the Swiss are reported to be making strenuous efforts to fill the place left vacant by the crumbling of the German book industry. L.C. receives the *Bibliographisches Bulletin der Schweiz, Das Schweizer Buch*, and several dealers' catalogs.

Scandinavia. There is little to report for Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Commercial shipments are still difficult because of effective restrictions of wartime credit and shipping control. It is expected, however, that the former will soon be eased. No copies of the *Dansk Boghandlertidende* or of the Danish *Aarskatalog* since 1943 have been received, with the exception of isolated smuggled issues, but we have been informed that copies are being held. The same situation is true for the *Norsk bokhandlertidende* and the Norwegian *Aars-katalog*. The *Svensk Bokhandels-tidning* and shipments of mail have come from

Sweden. Booksellers in all countries appear to be active, and contacts have been renewed and orders placed. However, genuinely productive arrangements probably can be made only through noncommercial channels.

Italy. For Italy, the picture in regard to acquisitions is confused. The booktrade is—apparently and comparatively speaking at least—flourishing, and prices are about double those before the war. Nardecchia, Olschki, Lange, Liberma, Fucile, and others are active. *Il Libro Italiano* ceased in 1943 and has probably not been replaced. Catalogs are procurable. The Library of Congress has about 6500 Italian monograph titles, 1940-45. Shipping and credit transactions are under stifling restrictions but it is expected that these may be relaxed before long, at least from this country, although no doubt they will continue to remain under local controls. A symptom of easing is the relaxation of the State Department in favor of Mr. Hafner's present trip to Italy.

Hungary. Two Hungarian booksellers (Grille and Tisza Testvéreck) have been heard from, but no commercial dealings have been possible. Some material is stored.

Balkans. For the other Balkan countries there is nothing to report. Austria is lost in the picture with Germany. L.C. is receiving military gazettes of the American Occupation Forces through the courtesy of General Hume, lately of the Army Medical Library, but they have so far revealed nothing about the booktrade.

Russia. Commercial dealings with Russia remained open during the war. Materials were difficult to obtain, due to slowness in shipping, restrictions on export, and the effect of American laws regarding registration of foreign agents. There is probably not a single up-to-date set of *Knizhnaia Letopis* available in the country. There

are, however, signs of improvement here. Four Continent Book Corporation of New York (importers for Mezhduroda Kniga) will now sell books across state lines in this country (see the *Library Journal* for Jan. 1, 1946), and our State Department is taking active steps to promote interchange of library materials between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia. What reports we have of Czechoslovakia indicate the absence of both book stocks and a booktrade. The same situation is true of Poland.

Germany. There are no export dealings with Germany, but the booktrade is reorganizing. All publishing ventures in the American Zone require licensing by the Information Control Division of the Military Government. Toward the end of December 1945 a total of twenty-three newspapers had been licensed in the Zone, beginning with the *Frankfurter Rundschau* on July 31, 1945, in addition to the American-operated newspaper *Die Neue Zeitung*; a total of seventy-six book and magazine publishers had been licensed; and fifty-two books and pamphlets had been published. (See the *Weekly Information Bulletin* published by the Reports and Information Branch, Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone, U.S.F.E.T., No. 22, Dec. 22, 1945, p. 6, 8.) We are attempting to collect multiple copies of these books. A report from our representative, Reuben Peiss (of Harvard and the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications) on Oct. 13, 1945, revealed that "a number of influential publishers, some of them formerly from Leipzig, are setting up a temporary branch of the 'Boersenverein' in the American Zone"—probably at Weisbaden, "and will compile a bibliography of all new publications. Eventually they hope to turn the depository copies over to the Deutsche Bücherei. The editors of the new *Boersenblatt* informed me

that they would be happy to lay aside fifty copies if we would undertake to give them sufficient information concerning publishing in America and furnish them with American materials." We are arranging to send fifty copies of the *Publishers' Weekly* and of the *New York Times Book Review* in response to this suggestion.

Some time ago we asked Maj. Douglas Waples, chief of the Publication Section of the Information Control Division of American Group Control, for information regarding publishers' stocks and plates. His reply, which has not since been amplified, was to the effect that the information was still to be gathered; that stocks are largely destroyed, as are also plates; but that there remain, in many cases, *Belegexemplare* which might be used in a republication program, for example, by microfilm or photo-offset.

Zones Other Than American

For zones other than the American there is less information. Conflicting reports come from the Russian Zone. The most reliable is to the effect that the Russians are reconstituting the Leipzig booktrade but removing the control to Dresden, where a new control board is said to have been set up. Just before I left Washington, I asked Lt. David Clift (late of Columbia, now of Yale, but actually on his way to join Reuben Peiss in Frankfurt) to scan the official gazettes which we get from the French Zone. He found nothing in any way relating to publications. There is, however, reported to be even greater activity there than in the American Zone. Meanwhile, too, there has been an interzonal conference in Frankfurt on the disposition of documents, so that possibilities for exchange of materials between zones are shaping up.

We are conducting such purchases in Germany as are possible, through Broer-

mann in Berlin, checking against a set of D.N.B. But the real acquisition problem in Germany, so we are informed, is not one of purchase but of finding out what is in the vast stocks which have come into the hands of the Army from military and party libraries.

One general comment may be made with respect to the whole of the Continent. Everywhere there is a tremendous desire to ascertain what has been going on in the United States during the war and to procure American publications. This desire is matched, for the most part, only by the inability of those countries to purchase from us to the extent they need. Everywhere, consequently, there is found a desire to enter into exchange relationships which will avoid the restrictive effect of credit and import controls. From Italy and Holland have come suggestions for exchange of publications with which to suffice the needs of many libraries; from France and Russia, suggestions of plans embracing a representation of the whole book production of the countries involved; from Denmark, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium suggestions for less extensive but still substantial arrangements. No one institution is in a position to meet any of these suggestions all the way; but there is an opportunity in the present situation, if we could only properly explore it, which should not be lost.

So much for a hurried glance at general conditions. Certain special problems or arrangements may now be briefly discussed.

During the past few years the government has itself, through the Office of Strategic Services, the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications, the Department of State, and the Library of Congress, been the principal promoter of the acquisition of European (as well as other) book materials, and has made, through the Alien Property Custodian's republication

program, many important foreign publications available in photo-facsimile to libraries generally.

With the liberation of various Continental countries, however, libraries generally began to inquire about facilities which might be afforded them for securing from these countries the book materials which had, possibly, been stored for them during the war, as well as currently published materials. It was obvious that, in the absence of commercial channels, governmental channels would have to be employed. Specifically, at the June meeting of the Association of Research Libraries, the question was raised whether libraries generally might not share the use of the channels enjoyed by the Library of Congress.

At that time L.C.'s channels consisted of the following: We had a representative (Manuel Sanchez) attached first to the Allied Control Commission in Italy, then later to the American embassies both in Rome and Paris. He could make use of both Army and State Department resources for payment and shipment and could command, as well, certain other forms of assistance such as jeeps, trucks, packing boxes, stenographers, etc. In both countries he made excellent arrangements with local booksellers. This program of direct representation by the Library of Congress was at that time, however, rapidly giving way to representation by the State Department, on behalf of L.C., through publications officers at various principal foreign service posts who were to perform for us (and for the other governmental agencies) the operations with respect to publications which could not be undertaken through regular commercial channels.

Department of State

Consequently, before we could respond to the request of the A.R.L. we had to con-

sult the Department of State. Mr. MacLeish was at that time Assistant Secretary of State for Public and Cultural Relations, so our request was addressed to an understanding and sympathetic ear. As a result, on Aug. 4, 1945, Mr. MacLeish wrote to Dr. Evans stating that

The Department of State agrees with the Library of Congress' view that the national interest is directly affected by the holdings of the many private research libraries. It would, therefore, interpose no objection in principle to the employment of federal government facilities to assist in maintaining their specialized collections where normal channels of acquisition are inoperative. It is believed, however, that certain basic understandings should be made clear at the outset. The department would wish to be assured that the private libraries had agreed upon and carefully planned a program of cooperative buying and that they would continue to support such a plan as long as federal assistance were granted them.

This response was communicated to the Association of Research Libraries, which was eager to adopt the arrangement of which the possibility was presented. The mechanics of the arrangement, however, remained to be worked out, including not only the mechanism of the operations of procurement and distribution themselves, but also the determination of what would constitute eligibility for participation and the preparation of a schedule of priorities for the distribution of materials which might be available in limited numbers of copies.

Library of Congress

Meanwhile, the Library of Congress, assured of the eventual success of the plan, began to act. In order not to lose the fleeting moment, pending discussions in the course of which the existing book stocks would rapidly disappear by sale, by rising prices, or (particularly in the case of Germany) to the pulping mill, we immediately

sent Mr. Sanchez back over his tracks, with instructions to purchase three additional copies of what he had already purchased for us. We appointed a new representative for France and the Lowlands, and one for Germany who should also cover Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and such other countries as he might be able to reach. The instructions to these agents have been to purchase three copies of everything of any research value and, in the case of books having a high reference value, to use their own judgment as to needs, even going as high as fifty copies (that is the source of Mr. Peiss' authorization for his action, on which I just reported, in the case of the *Boersenblatt*). (These instructions have since been modified in the case of those countries where commercial channels are now open, so as to restrict purchasing to imprints earlier than 1946.)

Meanwhile, the Army was getting many requests from various libraries for permission to send representatives to Germany or to get books out of Germany. The President, by executive order, had established the publication board with specific responsibility for making available for the use of American business and industry the information derivable from German industrial, scientific, and technological sources. There were conflicting demands, with, however, a similar objective.

Satisfactory Formula

A formula providing a satisfactory solution to the situation, at least from the librarians' point of view, resulted from a meeting in Dr. Evans' office on Sept. 19, 1945. This meeting was originally called to consider the acquisitions program through the Department of State but, coinciding with Carl M. White's return from Germany, it was able to consider the German situation also. Representatives of the principal library as-

sociations and of the principal research libraries there agreed to a plan of distribution, through the Library of Congress, of any captured materials which the War Department might release following the completing of its own uses. It was agreed, also, that such captured materials would be lumped for distribution with the materials being purchased by agents of the Library of Congress and that the same plan of distribution should govern all materials. It was agreed that a schedule to allocate priorities, as among libraries in competition for the same kind of materials, should be established by a Committee to Advise on the Distribution of Foreign Acquisitions, to be made up of representatives of the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Joint Committee on Importations (itself representative of a large number of libraries and library associations), the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Research Council, the Social Science Research Council, and the American Council on Education. As soon as these organizations named their representatives (consisting of Robert B. Downs, Keyes D. Metcalf, Thomas P. Fleming, Donald Goodchild, George W. Corner, Elbridge Sibley, and President David Robertson, of Goucher), L.C. issued a release dated Oct. 15, 1945, explaining the program and soliciting, on behalf of the committee, expressions of desire for participation, to be accompanied by statements of the fields of interest and the amount of money which could be devoted to the purpose. It was sent to ninety libraries, and also appeared in the *Library Journal* for Dec. 1, 1945, and the *A.L.A. Bulletin* for January 1946.

The tabulation of these preliminary results showed that a more particularized statement of the libraries' needs would be required. Consequently, some 325 libraries were again polled by the committee in a cir-

cular issued by Mr. Downs on Dec. 10, 1945, accompanied by a classification scheme of 253 headings devised by Edwin E. Williams, of Harvard. To this circular approximately one hundred libraries responded and, at this writing, the advisory committee is wrestling with the unenviable job of assigning priorities for distribution in each case in which more than one library has entered a request to cover a particular subject. These cases, of course, are numerous; many libraries, for example, want material in chemistry, in music, and in nuclear physics. On the other hand, however, the geographic distribution of requests has been, with necessary limitations, good, and there are no "orphan" subjects. Priorities are therefore to be assigned, first on the basis of the size of existing collections, and second, with a view to obtaining wide geographic distribution. It is expected that a satisfactory, at least a working, arrangement will soon be obtained. This will be reported for confirmation to the libraries concerned, and thereafter L.C. will request the participating libraries to deposit funds which will make it possible to pay for the operations which have already been undertaken on this score and for ensuing operations, such as sorting, classifying, and packing.

To guide our purchasing agents abroad and to facilitate as well our own operations in sorting, searching, and checking material as it comes in, we have been preparing checklists of the European imprints of the war years which are now available in Washington. The checklist of Italian material has been run off. It covers the period 1940-45, records some annuals but few other serials, and contains about 6500 entries. Although now available only in a small number of copies (which are being reserved for the use of the libraries engaging in the cooperative acquisitions project), it will shortly be made generally available through

a reprint to be made on behalf of the library by G. E. Stechert & Co. The German list is similarly being reproduced for the library by Edwards Brothers, Inc., and it, too, will be generally available. A French list will follow.

Prewar Orders

Several other subjects may be of interest: first, as to publications stored in liberated and enemy countries on prewar orders. Mr. Metcalf has for some time been discussing with Major James Horan, the coordinator of War Department Libraries, methods for getting this material out of Europe. At the September 19 meeting of which I have spoken, L.C. offered Major Horan the services of its representative, Reuben Peiss, in trying to loosen up these materials. We sent him such information as to the stored materials as could be gathered in this country; Peiss has reported to Lt. General Bedell Smith, has gathered considerable other information, and started some shipments on the way from the American Zone. He tells me, by phone, that he continues daily to collect information regarding location of stores. He cannot, however, do a thorough job on this matter until we get him additional assistance, which we are, this very minute perhaps, doing. Peiss has not as yet, however, uncovered the materials in the Russian Zone held by Harrassowitz and others, but news regarding these materials is daily expected.

I recur to the special problem of Russian acquisitions. The Department of State has agreed (in a letter from Mr. MacLeish to Mr. David on Aug. 8, 1945) to lend its facilities to the acquisition of Russian materials if arrangements are worked out between the interested libraries and the Library of Congress on the basis of a division of responsibility in the various fields. After long waiting, the Library of Congress will

soon have representation in Moscow through a publications officer in the embassy, and we are stockpiling for his use current American publications to be used in exchange, so that we are all ready to start. Meanwhile, responses to the proposal are still coming in from libraries. The Library of Congress feels its position in this matter to be one of some responsibility, for several reasons. We are, as you know, just concluding a survey, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, of existing Russian collections, and we are engaging in a drive, also supported by the foundation, to get our own collections of Russian materials cataloged. This will leave us with perhaps fifteen thousand duplicates, and we propose to distribute these duplicates only in the interest of a cooperative program and of accepted responsibility for coverage in particular fields.

Republication

Finally, republication. We won't know until all the materials are in what is still missing, of what there are too few copies, etc. Meanwhile, certain steps can be taken. Edwards Brothers are republishing the *Halbjahrverzeichniss* for 1941 and 1942 and *D.N.B.* for 1943 and 1944, making use of our copies at least in part for this purpose, so that it will be possible for librarians to know—to the extent that this publication furnishes the record—what has been published in Germany. Meanwhile, L.C. has acquired, in thirty tremendous rolls, the checking record of German periodicals kept by the Deutsche Bücherei since 1937, and we have even discovered, we believe, an ex-employee of the Bücherei who can help to interpret the record. I notice that many of the entries are marked "Geh," so that we can hope that it includes a record of much secret material. This is, of course, an invaluable record, and there is some prospect that it may be abstracted and published.

Similarly, we have also a copy of the Bücherei's record of depository copies. This may serve to supplement or check the accuracy of *D.N.B.*

We need, however, someone to give attention, more than sporadically, to matters affecting republication; and our representatives in Europe are much too busy keeping the rain out of the warehouses and getting books into boxes to be able to think of anything else. We need someone who can visit each of the countries of Europe, thinking less of the immediate and more of the ultimate aims of librarianship: the relations between libraries, exchange and other; methods; the place of libraries in European culture, and in particular, German culture; whether and how America through its libraries can and should exert a beneficial force in the reconstitution of Europe. Mr. Metcalf, Dr. Lydenberg, and I were speaking of these things the other day in Dr.

Evans' office, and I remarked to Dr. Lydenberg, "Don't be surprised if you find the European Theatre asking for you." I am happy to be able to report today that the Theatre has asked for Dr. Lydenberg to become a member of the Library of Congress mission in Germany. That assignment is, for the present, of course, just an umbrella, out from which Dr. Lydenberg can readily step. The important thing is, I think, that the director of the A.L.A.'s International Relations Office is in a position from which he can take a considered view of things in Europe, from the point of view of an American librarian. Thus I am able to conclude these overlengthy remarks on acquisitions by reporting that acquisition is a two-way traffic, and that what we have begun with the motive of mere procurement may well provide the means for securing much more useful and enduring results in the future.

By NOUVART TASHJIAN

New York University Index to Early American Periodical Literature, 1728-1870

FOR THE benefit of those who have used or may wish to use sometime the annotated periodical index now known as the New York University index to early American periodical literature, it might be of interest to know (1) how it started, (2) what it covers, (3) what kind of national service it can render and has accomplished during its five-year existence, and (4) what work needs to be done to complete it.

How It Started

The need for a comprehensive index to early American periodical literature covering the first hundred and fifty years had been a long-cherished dream of scholars. *Poole's Index* did not cover many of the important periodicals published between 1728 and 1870, and its lack of author entries also was a serious drawback to its full use. Therefore, when some years ago federal funds were available for a project to be undertaken by New York University, this index to early American periodical literature was suggested by Professor Cargill, of the New York University English Department. The selection of the 339 periodicals for indexing was made by him and other members of the English department and graduate school faculties. Only very few of these periodicals were indexed in *Poole*. Fifty-two of the periodicals were published before 1800.

The work started in January 1934, with

a large staff of W.P.A. workers under the direction of Professor Cargill. After five years, about 1820 volumes, representing 339 periodical titles, were indexed, yielding over a million hand-written index cards; but before the work was completed, it was transferred in 1939 to the New York University Library at Washington Square, under the director of libraries, with the understanding that the library would direct and complete the work, within a year put the files of over a million cards in some usable form, and house the project. Today the periodical literature index is fairly complete and it occupies one large room in the library. Before assuming charge of the project, the writer made a survey of the work involved. To her also fell the task of editing, assigning subject headings to over three hundred thousand cards, preparing some selected bibliographies for printing, and acting also as its reference librarian.

What It Covers

This annotated card index of 339 periodicals published between 1728 to 1870, covers a virgin ground of early Americana preceding all known periodical indexes and for the first time makes easily available to scholars and research students a vast store of basic source material for the study and understanding of early American history, literature, contemporary literary criticism, and political thought of the late eighteenth

and nineteenth centuries. It is indeed a gold mine for those seeking the earliest appearance in print of many literary works and criticisms, national and local history, the earliest accounts of the West and Northwest, Indians, slavery, Negroes, theatre, drama, music, literature, individual biography, etc. It further reveals the location of thousands of valuable printed items heretofore largely hidden to scholars.

Its most valuable and time-saving feature is the digest of the article which is given on each author and subject card.

The index is divided into five separate alphabetical files, with additional entries under each section:

General articles: Author and subject entries. 600,000 cards with annotations.

Book reviews: Author, and title of book reviewed. 140,000 cards.

Fiction or short stories: Author and title entries. 17,000 cards with annotations.

Poetry: Author, first line, and title entries. 240,000 cards.

Songs (with music scores): Author, composer, first line, and title entries. 8,000 cards.

National Service

The chief purpose of this index is to supply, free of cost to scholars and research students throughout the United States, any reference or bibliographical information within its scope. A brief survey of the service it has rendered during its five-year existence may be of interest.

Some fifty universities, colleges, and libraries, besides individuals not connected with institutions, have availed themselves of this reference service either by mail or in person. A record has been kept of all users of the index, the topics searched, and the number of items supplied. Some of the topics searched have resulted in over four hundred items. We have supplied about three thousand items per year. During the war, when there was a drastic reduction in

the number of graduate students, more faculty members than students used the index. Some of our most appreciative users have been authors who ask for information about a topic upon which they are doing research. These requests often appear in the *New York Times Book Review*, in the *Herald-Tribune Weekly Book Review*, and in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, and we contact the inquirer by letter.

Most of the inquiries for information or use of the index come by mail. Persons in New York or nearby states are advised to come in person, and outsiders have the cards copied for them if this does not require much labor. There is a charge of fifty cents an hour for typing large numbers of cards.

Every name or subject looked up for a scholar gives us the opportunity also to edit the material and make corrections and additions in entries, usually with the advice of the inquirer who is often an expert on that topic.

Work Requiring Completion

A great amount of work has been done since the project was taken over by the New York University Library in 1939. It is not necessary to enumerate here the task involved and the work accomplished in revising and editing the cards, supplying author entries, assigning specific subject headings to several hundred thousand cards, duplicating many cards for additional subject headings, and filing over a million cards in their respective files. Though a vast amount of work has been accomplished, there is still more to be done. Of particular value would be the following:

1. Assigning specific subject headings and subheads to about two hundred thousand additional cards at present filed temporarily under very broad subjects behind a guide card.
2. Library of Congress subject headings and subject subdivisions have been used

throughout the completed work as far as possible, but additional subject subdivisions and other subject headings have been used whenever necessary. There are some fifty thousand cards with specific subject headings and subheads assigned but not typed for lack of typists. These are filed back of guide cards and require typing. The index cards used, unfortunately, were not standard library cards with punched holes and, as the name of the periodical appears at the bottom of the card and the digest often runs over on the back of the card, we cannot use a rod. The cards cannot be consulted without taking them out of the files and, therefore, must have all subject headings typed at the top of each card.

3. The name of the author has been supplied in the case of many poems and book review cards which originally did not give the author's name, but still there are ten thousand anonymous book review cards filed under the title of the book reviewed. These should be searched for the author's name.

4. All book review cards relating to America which are anonymous or are entered under the pseudonym, need to be looked up in Sabin for the real name, and a record needs to be made of all Americana titles not in Sabin. Some of this work has been done.

5. Subject cards to be made for book reviews. This has been requested by the users of the index, since even the union catalogs lack the subject approach. Book reviews under a given subject or personal name are much in demand, and some of the books reviewed are not to be found even in large libraries.

6. There is need for further editing and revising of author's names, etc., especially in the general author file.

7. The periodical holdings of New York Public Library, New York Society Library, and Columbia University Library were used in the preparation of this periodical index, but, because some of the files were incomplete, certain volumes were not indexed. The missing volumes should be located and indexed.

8. No doubt partly as a result of the increased, widespread interest of scholars in this index, in 1940 the University Microfilms undertook, at the request of the University of Michigan, to reproduce page by page all known periodicals published before 1800, as

no institution or individual possessed all the originals. This is entitled the American Periodical Series, source materials for the study of American culture. Out of the ninety-one titles of periodicals microfilmed for general distribution, forty-four of these titles published before 1800 are among the periodicals in the New York University index. If all the periodicals microfilmed in the American Culture Series were indexed in the near future and incorporated in the New York University index, this accomplishment would decidedly increase the use of these microfilms.

9. This card index cannot be printed or microfilmed because of its present form, but important bibliographies may be published from time to time based more or less on material found in it, supplemented with additional outside material. Three such bibliographies have been compiled by the writer and published: Poe, Whitman, and Emerson. A far more extensive annotated bibliography of over three hundred pages on Hawthorne from 1828 to 1945 is almost completed and is waiting for some foundation or institution willing to finance the cost of printing.

A mimeographed list of the periodicals indexed in this project was sent to twenty-five large libraries for checking. No library had a complete file of all the titles. The ten libraries reporting the largest holdings of the periodicals indexed in order of their completeness were: Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Harvard University Library, Columbia University Library, Cincinnati Public Library, University of Minnesota Library, Cleveland Public Library, Philadelphia Free Library, Duke University Library, and New York Society Library. The Library of Congress lacks forty-three of the 339 periodical titles indexed; New York Public Library, forty-five; and four of the periodicals did not appear in the *Union List of Serials*.

All inquiries about the index should be addressed to the director of libraries, New York University, Washington Square East, New York City.

By FELIX E. HIRSCH

College Libraries and International Understanding¹

IT IS SURPRISING to see how little space has been given in recent professional literature to the question as to how college libraries can promote international understanding in a new era.² At the end of the long war emergency many college librarians seem to be preoccupied with more immediately pressing problems: they are busy fighting for better budgets, improving their often disheartening personnel situation, or planning for a more adequate new library building. But, in the understandable urge of returning to normalcy, librarians should not overlook the fundamental issues of their time and should offer their modest contribution toward solving them.

This conviction is based on the writings of two great scholar-librarians of this century, the German, Adolf von Harnack, and the American, William Warner Bishop. The former director-general of the Prussian State Library drew the lessons of a unique career in a wise paper which he wrote in the turbulent period following the First World War.³ "The spirit of universal enlightenment should preside over the library," Harnack stated there. "No librarian ought ever

to forget that his building must be an asylum of peace." The more the great libraries, he goes on to say, are treasured and used as the common property of mankind, the more will they contribute toward a reunion of the divided civilized world. "Bibliotheca docet!" Four years ago, at the midwinter meeting of the American Library Association in December 1941, Bishop expressed himself in a similar spirit and warned his fellow librarians against the evils of propaganda.⁴ "It is distinctly up to the librarians," he said, "to resist hysteria, to acquire the printed sources of knowledge from all countries, and to foster that intercourse of minds which alone develops understanding." He concluded that every effort made in each individual library for a better appreciation of the culture of other peoples, every formal attempt at international cooperation, every personal gesture of friendship, counts in the great cause of freedom.

An Inescapable Duty

If Bishop was right, at the beginning of the Second World War when passion ran high, how much more strength can be derived from his noble words now that the crisis has passed and the cause of freedom has prevailed. The year 1945 witnessed the disaster of the Axis countries, but the world is yet far, far away from true peace. College librarians have the inescapable duty to do their bit in order that the young people

¹ This paper was read at the meeting of the College Libraries Section of the A.C.R.L. at Chicago, Dec. 28, 1945.

² The three most significant comments on the subject are to be found in the annual report of the librarian of Wellesley College, September 1944, in the annual report of 1942-43 of the librarian of Colgate University (partly reprinted in *School and Society* 59: 268-69, Apr. 15, 1944), and in the paper by Robert McEwen, "American College Libraries in the Postwar Era" (*College and Research Libraries* 3: p. 293, September 1942).

³ *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* 40: 529-37, 1923. The gist of this paper is given in translation in the present author's essay on "The Scholar as Librarian." (*Library Quarterly* 9: 299-320, July 1939.)

⁴ "Libraries in the International Picture." *A.L.A. Bulletin* 36: 12-13, January 1942.

who are now engaged in academic studies may live and study in real peace. Within the natural limits set to the librarian's work, he should make the college students aware of the job ahead and of the dangers to be faced. He and his staff should offer them every opportunity to investigate the implications of the atomic bomb, the potentialities of the United Nations Organization, the question of the reconstruction of Europe and the Far East and of the American stake in it. In particular, he should present them with well-rounded, up-to-date, and absolutely fair pictures of foreign countries and leave it to the reader to draw whatever conclusions he deems justified. The college librarian does not interfere with the rightful functions of the teaching faculty if he, on his own initiative, spreads the best available information before the young generation. On the contrary, he merely supplements and supports the efforts of professors in various branches of knowledge—geography as well as physics, history and sociology, economics, and foreign languages. He fills the gaps they are bound to leave in any college curriculum; he coordinates activities and stimulates thought in his humble ways. Never should the college librarian push himself into the foreground; instead, he may have the deeper satisfaction that the reputation of his library will grow if it is able to serve as an effective agent of international understanding on campus. Successful work in this direction is not a privilege of the heavily endowed institutions. This paper, on the contrary, aims to demonstrate how much a college library may achieve with an annual appropriation of less than five thousand dollars for books and periodicals if the library staff shows the right spirit and builds up the collection intelligently and systematically.

More Foreign Encyclopedias

The reflections should start from a critical

survey of the collection, for the best spirit will not lead the librarian far, if he lacks the indispensable tools. The reference collection, of course, deserves first attention. Most college libraries will have to add to their holdings of foreign encyclopedias. This is a rather expensive proposition, but *Britannica* and *Americana* simply won't do the job. This writer is obligated to state, from his experience as chairman of the area training program for the A.S.T.P. language and area unit at Bard College,⁵ that the instructors would never have been able to give their soldier students an adequate idea of Central and Western Europe, had it not been for *Der Grosse Brockhaus* and *La Grande Encyclopédie* with their unrivaled wealth of detailed information. The latter set should be supplemented by *Larousse du XX^e Siècle* which will soon be imported again from France; the former will be indirectly kept up to date by the *Schweizer Lexikon* which Swiss scholars prepared during the war and whose first volume is about to reach the shores of this country. High on the list of desiderata for college libraries is also the *Encyclopédia Italiana*, even though there may be linguistic handicaps for its extensive use. In many respects, this is the best product of modern European encyclopedia-making and therefore should be accessible to qualified readers. The purchase of the costly set of *Encyclopédia Universal Ilustrada Europeo-Americana* will be advisable in any college stressing the study of Hispanic civilization. Wherever possible, college libraries should also acquire outstanding subject encyclopedias in foreign languages, e.g., *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften* and *Propyläen-Weltgeschichte* will help considerably to improve reference work in the social sciences.

There is a pressing need to streamline the

⁵ This experience is described more fully in his article, "Soldiers Study Foreign Areas." *Wilson Library Bulletin* 18: 599-603, April 1944.

collection of foreign language dictionaries. It would be a poor college library which did not have on its shelves the major dictionaries in Russian, Polish, Portuguese, Dutch, Chinese, and Japanese, regardless of whether or not there are courses in these languages offered on campus. College libraries should be ready to face any emergency; the reader who wants urgently to get at the meaning of some pamphlet or periodical article from abroad should not have to wait till the librarian might condescend to order the needed dictionary from his bookseller. All these dictionaries are today within reach of the smaller college library. The same holds true for most of the international statistical handbooks and various yearbooks; it should be made a practice to have the major publications of such organizations as the League of Nations and the International Labour Office available in their latest editions. There is also frequent demand for biographical information as provided in the more important foreign who's whos. The bibliographical coverage of international problems, too, deserves attention; the two indispensable volumes of the *Foreign Affairs Bibliography* should be supplemented by such handy tools as Philip Grierson's *Books on Soviet Russia, 1917-1942*. Finally, there is need for more and better atlases. No college library should be satisfied before having acquired the major European atlases. They surpass their American counterparts as far as solid geographical information on the Old World is concerned, as anybody will admit who has ever examined the jubilee edition of *Stieler's Atlas of Modern Geography* and the *Great Soviet World Atlas*.

25 Imperative Periodicals

The next job is a thorough overhauling of the periodicals collection; this is a very exacting and time-consuming task. The smaller college library cannot subscribe cur-

rently to all important foreign periodicals nor acquire innumerable costly sets. Therefore a well-balanced cross section must be aimed at which will provide for a wide range of solid and readable information. The list given below should satisfy a great variety of demands. In all cases current subscription should be accompanied by the purchase of reasonably extensive backfiles, e.g., the set of the *London Economist*, which was gradually expanded back to 1924, has certainly been a tremendous help to many Bard students in search of knowledge on world affairs. The list does not include American general magazines like *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's*, *Nation*, *New Republic*, *Yale Review*, etc., which are available everywhere, nor those learned periodicals such as *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences*, *Economic Journal*, London, *Political Science Quarterly*, and *Public Opinion Quarterly*, which do not regularly contain information on foreign countries, even though they often print outstanding articles on international affairs. Here are the twenty-five indispensable titles:

- American Review on the Soviet Union*
- Asia and the Americas*
- Books Abroad*
- Christian Century*
- Commonweal*
- Contemporary Review*, London
- Current History*
- Economic Geography*
- Economist*, London
- Foreign Affairs*
- Foreign Policy Reports and Bulletin*
- Free World*
- Geographical Review*
- Hispanic American Historical Review*
- International Affairs*, London
- International Labour Review*
- Journal of Central European Affairs*
- Journal of Modern History*
- National Geographic Magazine*
- New Statesman and Nation*, London
- Nouvelles Littéraires*, Paris
- Pacific Affairs*

Pan American Union Bulletin
Social Research
Soviet Russia Today

The new *International Journal*, whose first issue (Winter 1946) has just been announced by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and any worthy successor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* that will be established in Paris, may have to be included eventually. To the twenty-five titles should be added *France Illustration*, Paris, and *The Illustrated London News* which provide often needed pictorial information in exemplary fashion; *Norte*, New York, though less distinguished than these two magazines, is also highly desirable. A check in the revised edition of the *Union List of Serials* and its first supplement shows that many of these titles are missing in hundreds of respectable academic libraries.

In addition, college librarians should turn to an inexpensive and most rewarding tool of international understanding: the foreign language newspapers. If they want to let students know what is going on in vanquished Germany, *Aufbau* and *Neue Volkszeitung* in New York will be gold mines. A subscription to the lively Swiss weekly paper *Die Weltwoche*, Zurich, will also be profitable, since it approaches the whole complex of Central European problems with fairness. French questions are ably discussed in *France-Amérique* and *La Victoire*, New York. The Saturday editions of *Le Jour* and *La Presse*, Montreal, add the French-Canadian flavor. The crisis of the British Empire is mirrored in *London Times Weekly* and *Manchester Guardian Weekly*. The daily paper *La Prensa*, New York, and the Sunday editions of *La Nación* and *La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, will help toward understanding Spanish and Latin American troubles. It goes without saying that every college library should subscribe to *New York Times* (with index), *Christian Science*

Monitor, and either *New York Herald Tribune* or *Chicago Daily News*, because their coverage of world events is superior to that of all other American papers.

Improve Geography Collections

For no good reason, geography is treated in many colleges as a minor subject which is taught occasionally only. Therefore, the book collections in this field tend to be very uneven. Often outmoded travelogs of merely historical relevance predominate. But it is important that the library make available to the students timely books of scholarly merit on literally every country. The good college librarian will not wait with his acquisitions till trouble may again be brewing in Yugoslavia, Poland, Iran, Korea, Palestine, or the Dutch East Indies, but will have up-to-the-minute information of superior quality on the shelves ready for the next emergency. In addition, there ought to be built up by the librarian (if no professor claims the privilege) a geographic-historical collection for every major area of the world sufficient to present the basic aspects of its civilization. To give but one example: a student who becomes interested in the problems of South Africa should find in his college library not only such recent manuals of African geography as those by Walter Fitzgerald and Carveth Wells, some of the more appealing modern travel books, and the two or three best biographies of Cecil John Rhodes and Jan Christian Smuts, but also Lord Malcolm Hailey's monumental *African Survey*, volume eight (South Africa) of the *Cambridge History of the British Empire*, and C. W. De Kiewiet, *History of South Africa, Social and Economic*, to mention only three outstanding titles. First-rate pictorial material as contained in Richard Upjohn Light's *Focus on Africa* will also help considerably. Wherever possible, sociological interpretations of

foreign countries should be on hand: Mou-ch'un Yang's recent fascinating study of *A Chinese Village* and John F. Embree's *Suye Mura, A Japanese Village*, would be representative of this important group of interpretations.

College students who neither traveled abroad nor served in the armed forces overseas, do not always readily understand the value of becoming proficient in foreign languages. They are bored by the only too harmless tidbits of French, Spanish, or German literature which they find inevitably in their elementary textbooks. They will appreciate the greatness of other civilizations more easily if they see masterpieces of foreign thinkers and scientists interspersed in the subject collections of their college library. The student who comes across the original works of Croce, Maritain, Ortega y Gasset, Madariaga, Albert Schweitzer, or Einstein, and finds out that he can struggle through part of the text, will be overjoyed by such real accomplishment. There should be surprises of this kind ready for him in various corners of the building, even though the library cannot attempt to buy original editions of all important foreign scholars.

Another field in which the college librarian can show his initiative is the development of skeleton collections in those languages which do not yet appear in the college catalog. The slow-moving curriculum makers on many a campus have not yet understood that Russian is a coming major language. But there are students around who have more vision than their elders and who would like to get started as soon as possible. The librarian certainly should provide for these pioneers, and three or five years hence the faculty will be grateful to him for not having waited until the new Russian department has seen the light of day at last. The enterprising college li-

brarian, who is willing to sacrifice fifty or sixty dollars for the purpose, will be able to acquire a dozen elementary and intermediate language readers of varying approach—*The Oxford Book of Russian Verse*, Pushkin's *The Captain's Daughter*, the new bilingual series of important texts published by Harrap and Transatlantic Arts, and some other basic items which will satisfy the curiosity of the beginner.

Efforts should be made to attract students who are lacking in linguistic talents, by spreading out before them a galaxy of the writings of significant foreign authors in translation. There will be less feeling of superficiality regarding the Good Neighbor policy, if students approach history and present-day problems of Latin America through such literary media as Ciro Alegría's *Broad and Alien Is the World*, Mariano Azuela's *The Under Dogs*, Euclides da Cunha's *Rebellion in the Backlands*, J. J. Fernández de Lizardi's *The Itching Parrot*, Rómulo Gallegos' *Doña Bárbara*, Ricardo Güiraldes' *Don Segundo Sombra*, and the collected stories *Fiesta in November* (edited by Flores and Poore). A good cross section of literature in translation is particularly desirable when few people, if any, on campus can read the original (say in Norwegian or Czech). Also it should not be beneath the dignity of a college library to possess collections of foreign fairy tales. Few books reveal more about certain features in the respective national characters than do the recent magnificent Pantheon editions of Grimm's *Fairy Tales* and the *Russian Fairy Tales*.

Audio-Visual Aids

The interpretation of foreign civilizations can be greatly enlivened by the proper use of audio-visual materials. It is within the province of the librarian to coordinate and develop the map collections on the campus,

unless the geography department shows the necessary leadership. There should be a diversified and up-to-date collection of first-rate wall maps on all major regions of the world readily available in every American college. Good pictures can also aid in the appreciation of other countries. The library should aim at providing fine reproductions of the landmarks of architecture and other characteristic masterpieces of the arts. Educational and documentary films and outstanding slide material on foreign topics are also well worth having, if there is a projector in the library or elsewhere on campus. Lastly, the librarian and his staff ought to build up a collection of choice records which will bring the widest range of great foreign music and literature to interested students at leisurely gatherings.

Pamphlets of foreign origin form a tool of information which is not yet sufficiently evaluated in many college libraries. The reference department should see to it that there is a constant influx of this inexpensive material. The intelligent reader will immediately sense the bias, if a publication represents merely foreign propaganda tendencies, and will, nevertheless, be glad to have a chance to examine it because he can then weigh the evidence for himself. Among agencies giving free pamphlet material in quantities to libraries, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, New York City, which has done pioneering work for international co-operation, is prominent. Also, such pertinent official documents as the reports of U.N.R.R.A. and the hearings of the Senate committee on atomic energy (which are now at the printer's) should be displayed in the library.

Wider Knowledge of Languages

Turning from the collections to the personal side of the problem, it must be admitted that many college librarians and their

reference assistants are not yet fully prepared for the job ahead. If librarians are to be informal agents of international understanding, they should first see to it that the newcomers to the profession have an adequate foundation on which to build. That includes, above all, a much more thorough familiarity with foreign languages. The traditional "reading knowledge," usually a very shaky affair, will not do any longer. There is need for more staff members who can peruse and interpret with ease complex texts in French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish, for the benefit of the whole college community.

Among the candidates for the profession there ought to be a much larger percentage of those who majored in college in one of the social sciences, be it geography, history, economics, or government. As library assistants they should be able to open up effectively the materials relating to world affairs.

Study and Travel Abroad

Now that travel abroad will soon be possible again, enthusiastic young members of the profession who are looking forward to college library work as a career should receive every encouragement in their efforts to see parts of the world. Funds ought to be solicited at once from government agencies and private foundations which would enable qualified prospective librarians to undertake carefully planned journeys to specific areas (no Cook's tours!) or to study at leading foreign universities for a semester or a year. Also, effective methods should be devised for making possible an exchange of assistants with comparable scholarly libraries abroad.

While it seems fairly easy to offer prescriptions to the neophyte, it is much harder to put into a few words what the college librarian himself ought to do for his self-

improvement. His foremost obligation is to read much more widely and more deeply on world affairs. He can offer real guidance to young people and undertake expert book selection only if he knows far more than yesterday's headlines about the outside world. Of course, no librarian could be an authority on everything, but it seems to be the *noblesse oblige* of his profession that, if necessary, its members are capable of taking leadership on campus in this most crucial field. As a matter of course, every librarian ought to cooperate closely with all faculty members interested in international affairs, ask for their advice, and assist them in every way possible. He should help in coordinating their efforts, as was suggested at the beginning. Also, he should keep in constant contact with any student group endeavoring to explore the world situation. On many a campus such organizations will give the most active support in building up and advertising this part of the library collection.

Usefulness of Exhibits

There is nothing as constructive as this informal day-by-day effort of the librarian and his staff. However, there are also a few additional avenues of approach. The librarian can promote international understanding, e.g., by preparing highly selective bibliographies on timely topics and especially on the major countries of the world. He will be the more successful with distributing such lists, the more he concentrates on books that live and the more he masters the fine art of annotation. A bibliography which is just repeating what may be easily be found in the card catalog under one heading or two, is not worth the paper it is printed or mimeographed on. There is also some virtue in having simple displays in various strategic corners of the campus; they may focus attention on the wealth of information

that the library has on some current international problem.

In wartime it was often hard to arrange for larger exhibitions on foreign subjects, since the risks of transporting rare items were prohibitive. Nevertheless, many college libraries succeeded in having instructive showings of their own treasures from time to time. But with the return to normalcy librarians may try to put the huge display cases again to fuller use, hoping (though not always being certain) that the heavy investment of time and energy in preparing elaborate exhibitions may pay some dividend in form of enthusiasm aroused and knowledge promoted. There are some international agencies that may be expected to be helpful to college libraries in this respect. The British Library of Information, Books Across the Sea, the former Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, representatives of various foreign governments, and certain travel agencies which cannot be enumerated here, were approached with good success on many occasions. However, in spite of all outside assistance, any large exhibit will remain a challenge to the librarian. He should rely more on his own ingenuity and industry than on the kindness of others. But he may be well-advised to have the exhibition opened by a talk of a forceful and attractive speaker, perhaps a widely-known foreign expert.

All these activities may contribute toward creating the right spirit, which should be the librarian's main concern. At the beginning, the judicious remarks of Harnack and Bishop were quoted in order to describe this general attitude. In summing up, may the wish be expressed that the words which stand over the entrance of International House, New York City, could be placed in invisible letters also above the doors of all American college libraries: "That brotherhood may prevail."

Can the Association of College and Reference Libraries Achieve Professional Status?¹

WE FIND OURSELVES at present in a world which is in a state of chaos—politically, economically, spiritually, and also educationally. For almost a quarter of a century higher education in America has been confused as to its aims and fumbling in its methods. Here and there we have colleges and universities that have the vitality and integrity to redefine their goals.

Now that the war is over it is urgent that we as librarians should put our house in order (*i.e.*, our professional organization) and come to the aid of higher education and research so that our colleges, universities, and great reference libraries may become true centers for the enlightenment of mankind through effective and inspiring instruction and productive research.

The title of this paper was chosen with deliberation. Our president suggested that I speak on the subject: "How can the A.C.R.L. become a learned society?" That would have been a difficult assignment. I am persuaded that is what we should be. It would also be gratifying if the learned societies, which we as college and reference librarians should serve, knew of our existence and looked upon us as a learned society—as one of their peers. I doubt, however, whether many of the learned societies are aware of the existence of the A.C.R.L. or think of its members as professional persons.

¹ Presented at the midwinter meeting, 1945, of the A.C.R.L.

And why should they? We have never had a professional organization implemented with full-time executive leadership to integrate systematically our efforts and services with their activities and programs. Moreover, in view of the politics, control, and management of our parent organization—the A.L.A.—I doubt whether the A.C.R.L. can easily become a learned society. I shall be content if in the next decade we can improve our professional status.

What I have in mind in selecting the subject of this paper can perhaps be clarified if we indicate some of the criteria of a profession. A helpful definition of professions was offered by Abraham Flexner thirty years ago. He defined professions in terms of six criteria:²

First, professions involve essentially intellectual operations accompanied by large individual responsibility. They require the application of the intelligence of a trained and informed mind to the mastery of problems and the performance of intricate and socially important services.

Second, professions are learned in nature, and their members constantly turn to the laboratory and seminar for a fresh supply of facts and the discovery of new truths. It requires a steady stream of ideas and new guiding principles emanating from research and experimentation, to keep professions from degenerating into mere routine and from los-

² Flexner, Abraham. "Is Social Work a Profession?" *Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections*, p. 576-90, 1915.

ing their intellectual and responsible character.

Third, they derive their raw materials from science and learning, but use it for practical purposes.

Fourth, the professions possess a technique capable of communication through a highly specialized educational discipline. Through experience and research a body of funded knowledge is acquired upon which the activity rests, including specific kinds of skill that the practitioner of a profession must master through formal education and training.

Fifth, professional groups tend toward self-organization. Common interests and problems develop a group consciousness which expresses itself in an organization of the professional group for its mutual improvement and the improvement of standards and service to the public.

Sixth, professions are becoming increasingly concerned with the achievement of social ends. Their fundamental purpose is not personal profit, but public service. At their best they must become increasingly altruistic.

A Professional Organization

In this paper we shall confine ourselves primarily to the fifth criterion, namely, how can the A.C.R.L. achieve a more professional organization? In what I say I have no desire to be critical or negative. However, there are some things in the past fifteen-year history of the A.C.R.L. that our younger members should know. They are matters on which all of us should do some straight thinking.

During the past fifteen years there has been voiced from time to time the need of providing at A.L.A. Headquarters a full-time paid specialist on college and university library affairs who could guide and promote the development of activities of particular interest to college, university, and reference libraries. Let us recall a few instances in which official action was taken to secure such leadership.³

* In preparing this summary I have found a four-page mimeographed statement on "College Library

First, in 1930 the College and Reference Section, in collaboration with the Executive Board of the A.L.A., prepared a project involving an annual budget of \$15,000 which included a full-time specialist on college library affairs at A.L.A. Headquarters. This project was approved by the A.L.A. Executive Board at the mid-winter meeting, December 1930.⁴

Second, in June 1931, the A.L.A. College Advisory Board was established by the Executive Board with instructions that its first duty would be to prepare a statement on college library services which might be handled at A.L.A. Headquarters.⁵

Program Approved

Third, at the midwinter meeting, December 1931, the College Librarians of the Middle West endorsed the proposal for a college library specialist at A.L.A. Headquarters.⁶ Also, at the same meeting the Council approved a proposed program of the A.L.A., prepared by the Executive Secretary and the Executive Board of the A.L.A. In the first part of this proposal which covers "Fields and Functions of the A.L.A." college libraries were recognized as one of the three broad fields of work for the A.L.A. The other two were public libraries and children's work. The second part of this report outlined the financial implications in the future program of the A.L.A. It included a table showing the actual and proposed distribution of A.L.A. income funds, which was submitted to the Carnegie Corporation as a part of the endowment campaign. In this table \$15,000 of the

"Advisory Service at A.L.A. Headquarters" helpful. It was compiled by Headquarters from Executive Board minutes, reports of committees and officers, *A.L.A. Bulletins*, *College and Research Libraries*, and files of correspondence for a meeting of A.L.A. officers and directors of A.C.R.L., June 23, 1945.

⁴ *A.L.A. Bulletin* 25: 59, February 1931; also *A.L.A. Bulletin* 25: 182, May 1931.

⁵ *A.L.A. Bulletin* 26: 174, March 1932.

⁶ *A.L.A. Bulletin* 26: 137, March 1932.

annual income from increased endowment was set up for college library service at A.L.A. Headquarters, \$35,000 for public library service, and \$15,000 for work with children.⁷

In October 1932 and 1933, respectively, the Carnegie Corporation turned over one half million dollars to complete its endowment gift of two million dollars to the A.L.A.⁸

At its Yale meeting, 1931, the A.L.A.'s President publicly promised that college and university librarians were to have a special representative at the A.L.A. Headquarters. Such an appointment was not made. This is true despite the fact that the college and university libraries contributed liberally toward the A.L.A. endowment fund before and at the Yale meeting. They have also contributed heavily toward the A.L.A. annual income through institutional membership funds before and since that date. As a further indication of obligation, it must be added that, in the representations made to the Carnegie Corporation referred to above, the implication was clear that college and university libraries would share on an equitable basis with other types of libraries in the benefits to be derived from the endowment fund. Note how the other two fields have fared as compared with college libraries.

According to the A.L.A. Comptroller's annual financial reports, the A.L.A. has spent a total of over a half million dollars (\$526,574.04)⁹ during the past twenty years, specifically for the promotion of public library work—an average annual expenditure of \$26,328.70. In addition, the School and Children's Library Office has spent annually an average of \$8,286.38 since its establishment nine years ago. A substantial

portion of this money was spent for activities that were intended to develop children's work in public libraries.

Budgets for Other Activities

On Oct. 13, 1944, the A.L.A. Council formally approved the reorganization of the groups concerned with public library work into a Division of Public Libraries. The 1944-45 budget for the Headquarters Public Library Office was \$14,868 and for the Headquarters School and Children's Library Office it was \$7,273. These large sums apparently do not come from the 20 per cent allotment of personal memberships of public and school librarians who have expressed their desire that this portion of their dues be allotted to their division. Yet that percentage principle is strictly applied in making A.L.A. allotments to the A.C.R.L. Why should public libraries be permitted to use such a large share of the A.L.A.'s annual income before any funds are allowed for specialized paid leadership for another large segment of the A.L.A. membership—college, university, and reference libraries?

But let us return to the record again. At the New Orleans meeting of the A.L.A., in April 1932, the College and Reference Section, the A.L.A. Council, and the Executive Board approved the plan and recommendation of the College Library Advisory Board that an information and advisory service for college, university, and reference services be established at the A.L.A. Headquarters under the direction of a full-time secretary and such staff as might be necessary and possible.¹⁰ In his annual report the Secretary expressed the hope that funds would be available for this new activity in 1933 or 1934.¹¹ Further, during the years 1933 to 1938 the College Library Advisory

⁷ A.L.A. Bulletin 26: 58-62, February 1932.

⁸ A.L.A. Bulletin 26: 335, May 1932.

⁹ Based upon figures reported in A.L.A. Bulletins.

¹⁰ A.L.A. Bulletin 26: 327-28, May 1932.

¹¹ A.L.A. Bulletin 26: 199, April 1932.

Board made four formal but futile requests to get the project organized.

In 1938 the Association of College and Reference Libraries was organized with five subsections. That would have been the logical time to supply college and university libraries with funds to engage an able college and university library specialist to promote the professional interests represented by the A.C.R.L. This was not done.

Third Activities Committee Report

Moreover, at the A.L.A. midwinter meeting of 1939 the "Final Report of the Third Activities Committee" was adopted. This led to the reorganization of the A.L.A. based upon changes in its Constitution and By-Laws. Among other changes was a provision for graduated personal and institutional membership dues. These increased substantially the contribution of college and university librarians and of their libraries to the A.L.A. income. This, therefore, would have been another logical time to make good on the promises to provide special national leadership for college and university libraries.

In the final report of the Third Activities Committee, which was adopted at the midwinter meeting in 1939 and in the revised A.L.A. Constitution and By-Laws, it was provided that "allotments of 20 per cent of dues of institutional members shall be made to the division specified by such institutional members, beginning one year after the total receipts from all membership dues exceed the 1939 figure by a margin sufficient to cover both these allotments from institutional dues and any increase in expenditures caused by reorganization."¹²

The Comptroller's annual reports show that the total membership income of the A.L.A. was \$68,886.78 for 1938-39 and in

1940-41 it was \$72,695.35. Why should the A.C.R.L. not have received 20 per cent of all of the institutional membership dues paid by the A.C.R.L. libraries since that year? A satisfactory answer to this question has not been made any easier by A.C.R.L. experience with *College and Research Libraries*. It has not only been necessary for the association to depend largely upon the institutions where the journal has been edited to meet the necessary costs of editing; even the modest proposal to permit A.C.R.L. members to substitute that journal for their copies of the A.L.A. *Proceedings* and *Handbook* was rejected.

Explanation

That is the record. How is it to be explained?

First, those who have controlled the A.L.A. purse strings have apparently not been as stoutly convinced of the leadership needs of college, university, and reference libraries as they have been of the needs of other libraries.

Second, last year's proposal to set up another "general functionary" as associate executive secretary of the A.L.A. raises some doubt as to whether the meaning of the A.L.A. reorganization was understood. It was supposed to be a recognition of the fact that the Association and its membership had grown too large and unwieldy and too heterogeneous to function efficiently as one general organization that could serve well and impartially a wide variety of library interests. Decentralization, involving organization and specialization by types of libraries and types of service, was recognized as the way to promote purposeful evolution and orderly growth of the profession. Divisions were established to which, presumably, were to be delegated responsibility and practically complete autonomy. This plan implied that instead of continuing to put large

¹² A.L.A. *Bulletin* 33: 788, December 1939. See also A.L.A. *Handbook*, A.L.A. *Bulletin* 38: H-15, Dec. 15, 1944.

funds into a highly centralized super-Headquarters staff, there would be introduced the principle of decentralization with appropriate delegation of authority and leadership on a functional basis.

And, third, most college and university librarians have been too hard-pressed with their individual positions to put forth enough initiative or to voice a sufficiently strong demand to influence those forces whose long-accumulated power has guided the destinies of A.L.A.

Outnumbered by Public Librarians

Frankly, it may not be possible to get the treatment we had every reason to expect for fifteen years from the A.L.A. for college and university librarians, because they are now outnumbered two to one by the public librarians. In any organization in which there are competing vested interests, a project designed to benefit a minority group is not likely to fare too well when submitted to a membership vote. What worries me most is: Who controls the A.L.A. finances? Even after the Council and Executive Board have repeatedly voted for an A.C.R.L. specialist, the project seems to have been killed in the Budget Committee.

One might hope that if the A.C.R.L. had adequate representation in the Executive Board or Budget Committee we might stand a fighting chance. Such idealism, however, does not make due allowance for the possibility that political expediency may sometimes still the voices of those who are in a favorable position to serve the best interests of the A.C.R.L.

I am certain many of the members of the A.C.R.L., like myself, have been deeply disturbed by this repeated tendency on the part of those in control of the affairs of the A.L.A. to neglect the needs of college, university, and reference libraries. This neglect is inimical to the effective growth and

development of the A.C.R.L. During the war years the need of the association for a capable representative at A.L.A. Headquarters was most urgent because: (1) we now have an involved organization of seven specialized sections and (2) annual and midwinter meetings were ruled out by the war. The result has been that we now have an elaborate organization on paper of seven professionally undeveloped sections.

It is little wonder that when, in January 1945, the A.L.A. advertised for an assistant or an associate executive secretary of the A.L.A., woman preferred, salary six to seven thousand dollars, and when on Jan. 15, 1945, the President of the A.L.A. circularized libraries to raise one hundred thousand dollars (in four annual installments) for the establishment of a special representative in Washington, many college and university librarians objected to these two proposals.

On Mar. 13, 1945, the President of the A.C.R.L., on behalf of the organization, requested the Executive Board of the A.L.A. to consider the appointment of a college and university library specialist at Headquarters.

1945 A.C.R.L. Project

On June 23, 1945, the Board of Directors of the A.C.R.L. presented to the Executive Board of the A.L.A. a project to provide a college library representative at A.L.A. Headquarters for the purpose of giving advisory service to college, university, and reference librarians and to those interested in their problems. Specific fields of information about the college library that would constitute the work of a college specialist were outlined, such as administration, buildings, personnel, problems of relating the library to instructional work, and the executive administration of the affairs of the A.C.R.L. The board of the A.C.R.L. pro-

jected an annual budget of \$14,000.

Three sources of income were suggested: additional memberships, the contribution of \$1,000 from A.C.R.L. funds, and a special grant for a five-year experimental period.

This action by the A.C.R.L. board and further study of the needs of the association for a specialist at Headquarters by the A.L.A. officers, the Executive Board, and the Budget Committee resulted in the passage of the following resolutions by the Budget Committee and the Executive Board last October:

(1) VOTED, That the Executive Board instruct the Executive Secretary to combine the budgets of the Headquarters Library, the Public Library Office, School and Children's Library Office, as to total, but not as to detail, into a single budget for 1945-46 for a new department entitled Department of Information and Advisory Services; that the Secretary include provision in this proposed budget for specialists in (1) college and reference, (2) public libraries, and (3) school and children's libraries, together with a librarian and such other professional and clerical assistants as the combined budget will allow; and that the total of the budget shall not exceed \$26,384 plus salary increments.

(2) VOTED, That the Executive Board endorse the recommendation of the Budget Committee, recognizing that the promotional aspect of the Public Library Office has something withdrawn from it....

(3) VOTED, That the Executive Secretary express the hope that in the development of the new Department of Information and Advisory Services consideration will be given to activities along the lines of general interest of importance to the profession, including the interests of special groups where they are of importance to the profession as a whole.

In commenting upon this action in a letter of Nov. 28, 1945, the Executive Secretary of the A.L.A. said:

The next step is for me to prepare a reorganization plan for the information and advisory services. The next step after that is for the Executive Board to discuss the plan with representatives of the various divisions at a meeting which is to be held during the Midwinter Conference.

The handicap or hurdle is that there isn't enough money to go around. Whether, if we

pool all our best ideas, we can find it, remains to be seen.

I should like to make the following comment. The third resolution above, with its emphasis upon activities of interest to the profession as a whole, seems to contradict the basic principles of the A.L.A. reorganization, as well as the major objectives of the A.C.R.L. in requesting a specialist. In both instances, the chief objective has been to secure full-time specialized leadership which would develop those activities that are of particular interest to the A.C.R.L. and its several sections.

A.C.R.L. Needs Leadership

Also, the A.C.R.L., in view of its complex organization and the type of problems it should be dealing with, needs seasoned top-flight executive and administrative leadership. As a result of experience and observation over a full decade, I should say an executive secretary of the A.C.R.L. should have the following qualifications, and I doubt whether the specifications can be filled at \$5000 per year, unless we have only a part-time appointment.

First, in selecting an executive secretary for the A.C.R.L., a university librarian should, perhaps, be given preference because in a large university he should have had experience with practically all types and levels of higher education served by the several sections of the A.C.R.L.

Second, if possible he should have the PhD. degree from an outstanding university so that he knows what higher education and research stand for. That, too, will give him confidence and recognized standing among scholars as he mingles with college and university presidents and faculty members and with the men in the learned societies.

Third, he should have a flair for administrative and executive organization work.

Fourth, he should have presence in public and should be able to address library, college, and university audiences with confidence.

Fifth, he should know what the requirements are for making the libraries concerned

with higher education real instruments of instruction.

Sixth, he should know what constitutes graduate and research work so that he will be familiar with the great movements now in the sciences, as well as the social sciences and humanities, for a different type of research from what we have had in the past.

Seventh, he no doubt should edit *College and Research Libraries*, for the planning of its content should reflect the professional growth, problems, and activities of college and university libraries.

When the divisional organization and sections within the division were provided in the A.L.A. Constitution and By-Laws, it was expected that this would improve the professional organization of the librarians in these units because it permitted a differentiation and grouping by common interests. The soundness of this principle is demonstrated by other professions. It should make it possible to specialize in each section upon problems and opportunities peculiar to libraries serving the same type of institution. This has now resulted in an elaborate A.C.R.L. with seven sections which cannot be expected to run of its own accord. Those who are elected to offices in these sections cannot be expected to give voluntarily as much time as would be needed to carry on the vast number of administrative activities essential to the effective direction of the A.C.R.L. It would be about as reasonable to try to run the A.L.A. by means of voluntary help. Yet that was considered unthinkable way back in 1880 when Melvil Dewey insisted that if the A.L.A. were to become an effective professional organization it must have a national office and a man or woman giving exclusive time and thought to library interests.

In 1939 the Third Activities Committee of the A.L.A. stressed the point that the development of an effective professional organization of librarians depended upon a strong Headquarters personnel to exert the

continued effort which demands more time than individual librarians can spare from their own duties.¹³ This basic principle which applies to the A.L.A. applies with equal force to its large divisions, such as the A.C.R.L., once the divisional principle was adopted as the direction of growth and plan of administration.

Now that the war is over it is well for us to look forward, not backward, and to that end I propose the following as a program of action for the A.C.R.L. To implement such a program the guidance of a national office under the direction of a competent executive is urgently needed.

The following might well be the program of activities for the A.C.R.L. under his leadership. His leadership would not be a substitute for the voluntary services of individuals, committees, and sections but would serve to stimulate, guide, and integrate such services so that they would become more significant in the development of our profession.

A ten-point program is suggested:

1. Develop the A.C.R.L. as an effective professional organization to meet the specialized needs of its constituency.
2. Develop *College and Research Libraries* as a scholarly and professional journal.
3. Develop significant state, regional, and national conferences.
4. Increase the membership in the A.C.R.L. and its sections.
5. Improve the professional education and training for college and reference librarians.
6. Develop strong professional leadership in the A.C.R.L. membership.
7. Integrate A.C.R.L. librarianship with instructional and research efforts of faculties and learned societies.
8. Develop the research resources of libraries through planning and cooperation.
9. Encourage experimentation, research, and publication on problems of librarianship in college and reference libraries.
10. Establish an effective clearinghouse for college and reference libraries.

¹³ A.L.A. Bulletin 33: 374, June 1939.

By CAROLYN F. ULRICH

New Periodicals of 1945—Part II

A HALF YEAR of unprecedented global change has brought us to a sharp turn from war to peace and it is the new ventures in magazine publishing which reflect the peacetime continuance of war innovations and the revival of traditional interests which have been discontinued during the war effort.

International and Economic

The *International Arbitration Journal* with its occasional special bulletins is successor to the *Arbitration Journal* and under an enlarged title gives much source information on all matters of international importance from settlement of Asiatic problems to import and export trade or the control of the atomic bomb. The *Journal of Social Issues* replaces the *Technical Research Bulletin* as the main organ of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. Research findings and professional interpretations will offer bridges between theory and practice, and vice versa. The form is the discussion of a stated case from several angles by specialists. *Labor and Nation* published by the Inter-Union Institute is concerned with presenting a clear understanding of labor problems in relation to the national scene and does not seek "to promote a labor union policy or orientation of its own making." In addition to articles covering labor activity at home and abroad, public opinion, book reviews, and other press media, a supplement to each issue carries a detailed study of an important labor situation. Every third issue will contain discussion of a national labor problem. The *Journal of the Indian In-*

stitute of International Affairs follows the purpose of the institute which, restated in an editorial foreword, is "to stimulate scientific and objective study of international affairs in India. It has no views, advocates no policies, and makes no propaganda. . ." *African Transcripts* endeavors to report or analyse objectively current events and developments of that continent and will offer such comments and observations as African or European publications may make with respect to these events. *Revista Industrial de São Paulo* gives the economic and industrial progress of Brazil. Statistical data and abstracts, from national as well as foreign publications, add value to this well-illustrated review. From the Instituto Peruano de Estadística is published the quarterly journal *Estadística Peruana*, which aims "to develop statistical research and the study of national statistical problems." It contains lengthy articles well illustrated by statistical graphs and tables, also abstracts from periodicals.

General, Literature, and the Arts

Magazine publication in France is active. In the general literary field a number of former publications have returned and several are revived under new editorship or completely reorganized. Consideration of Continental periodicals, however, calls for an article in itself.

Five periodicals of general literary interest from Mexico and South America deserve mention. *Orbe; Revista Latina de Cultura General* from Mexico has its text in French and Spanish. *La Revue de L'I.F.A.L.*, a literary review issued by the

French Institute of Latin America in Mexico, is scholarly and contains articles covering a wide range of subjects; it is beautifully and profusely illustrated. *Revista de Guatemala* is a quarterly, comprehensive in scope, offering articles on literature, science, and social philosophy, with occasional contributions from European and North American writers. It has a pleasing format, full-page illustrations, and good book reviews. *Letras del Ecuador* is a fortnightly publication of literature and art including current reviews of all branches of the fine arts. *Caballo de Fuego* is an interesting and ambitious semiannual periodical of modern Chilean poetry. *The United States Quarterly Book List* is intended "to introduce abroad currently literary, learned, and scientific works published in the United States." Its origin lies in a recommendation of the Inter-American Conference, in 1936, that each American republic issue such a bulletin for exchange among suitable government agencies. "The entry is adapted from the Library of Congress card, the annotation is descriptive of the subject matter and the method treatment, with comment on any special emphasis or particular contribution the book makes to the general field." *The Journal of Documentation* published by Aslib (Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, London), devoted to the recording, organization, and dissemination of specialized knowledge, is a technical and important addition in this field. *Word*, journal of the Linguistic Circle of New York, deals with linguistic science in all its aspects. It is a scholarly publication and the executive board consists of representatives from Columbia, Princeton, New York, and Fordham universities, the Language Section of the War Department, and others. The text is in English and French. *The New York Folklore Quarterly*, although its sphere is

limited to the Empire State, will appeal to all who are interested in American folklore in general. An important and interesting title is *The Trollopian*, which is issued semiannually and is devoted to studies in Anthony Trollope and his contemporaries in Victorian fiction.

Among the "little magazines," mention should be made of several: *Portfolio*, a quarterly of new writing, painting, and photography, has as its purpose to introduce American artists to Europe and European artists to America—a plan which is to be aided by alternate publication in Washington, D.C., and Paris, France. The first issue presents prose by Henry Miller, David Daiches, Alex Comfort, and others; poetry by Karl Jay Shapiro, Kay Boyle, Louis Aragon, and others. Also included are drawings and photographs by various artists. In its first processed issue, *Renascence* announces itself "a vehicle for the expression of aesthetic values, as nearly free from commercial considerations as is possible in an economic-minded century . . . it is intended to provide a laboratory for experimental creative work of all kinds." *Pacific* contains writings by Robinson Jeffers, E. E. Cummings, Wallace Stevens, and William Carlos Williams, among others. The *Northern Review* aims to print the best work being done in Canada and states, "We shall try to fulfill the classic function of the 'Little Magazine.'" It represents the amalgamation of two wartime "little magazines," *Preview* and *First Statement*.

Theatre, from the Bradford Civic Playhouse, Bradford, England, plans to be a representative magazine of the theatre of the world, and from London comes the *Theatre Notebook*, a quarterly of notes and research which will present a study of British playhouses, notes on melodrama, juvenile drama, and the successive styles of acting. The first issue appears most unpre-

tentiously, but is both interesting and charming in content and make-up. A new and arresting publication is called the *Hollywood Quarterly*, sponsored jointly by the University of California and the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization. It states that it "is planned to meet the need for a scholarly and professional journal in the related fields of radio and motion pictures . . ." and will be concerned "with the techniques and responsibilities of mass communication." The *Screen Writer*, also from Hollywood, presents the moving picture industry from the writer's point of view. It is illuminating, poignant, and honest in its discussion and offers a great deal of useful information.

In the field of music our attention has been directed to *Revista Musical Chilena*, published by the Universidad de Chile, which, besides articles on music and folklore, reports critical appraisals of contemporary music and reviews of local concerts as well as those in other countries. Record and radio reviews are given. *Contrapunto*, from Mexico, appears less ambitious but is of general interest. *Musicology*, from Middlebury, Vt., adds special interest to our music publications by giving critical articles and including some dealing with current or new trends. It contains book reviews and lists new records. With each issue a separate score is inserted in a cover pocket. *Pictura*, a review of ancient and modern art published in Brussels, is promising in the field of art. *Graphis*, well illustrated (a few in color), is a delightful magazine of graphic and applied art. The text is in French and German with English translations. It is published in Switzerland and is an important addition to this field of art.

Science, Applied Science, and Industry

Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, from the University of New Mexico and

the Laboratory of Anthropology, is published in the interest of all branches of anthropology. The first issue of *Acta Anthropologica*, published in Mexico, is on the "Campeche en la arqueología Maya" with full-page illustrations, maps, and designs. This is a scholarly publication and an excellent representation of the new magazines coming from the countries south of us.

In the fields of industry and applied science, the magazines continuously and notably show the new products, recent inventions, and latest developments. *L'Intermédiaire des Recherches Mathématiques*, published in Paris, comes as a new medium to mathematical research and will contain current news in mathematical progress. Its ambition is to develop an important center of mathematical documentation. *Annales de Radioélectricité*, also from Paris, gives the result of laboratory research conducted during and in spite of the war occupation. The articles are technical and accompanied by explanatory charts and diagrams. Frequently appended to each discussion is a bibliography of references.

The enthusiastic interest in the new helicopter is shown in the *American Helicopter*, which plans to determine the practicability of its use for many services. *Atomic Power*, in processed form, published by McGraw-Hill, is devoted to peacetime development of atomic energy and promises to be a leading source of information in this revolutionizing field. *The Polymer Bulletin*, concerned with advanced teaching and research, is published with the cooperation of the Bureau of High Polymer Research, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and is fully illustrated. *Corrosion* gives as its purpose "to promote scientific research in determining the causes of corrosion and methods of its control." Each article is fully illustrated with graphs, diagrams, and tables, and bibliographic references are

given. It contains abstracts from other publications. *Communication Review*, published in Sydney, Australia, describes modern developments in the field of communications engineering. Its purpose is "to make the technical work of our laboratory available to the profession and also to provide an additional outlet for the mass of unpublished technical information which has accumulated during the war." It is carefully illustrated with diagrams, graphs, and charts, and rates as a scholarly scientific publication. The tremendous development in the plastic industry during the war period brought a number of important publications heretofore recorded. *Industrial Plastics* is now added to the list. It is intended primarily "for the technical and shop men in the plastic and allied industries who design, process, fabricate, finish, as-

semble, and use products made from plastics formulations." *Material Movement*, the magazine of coordinated material handling, is the study of the handling operations necessary to keep work moving continuously throughout production. *Gas Abstracts* is a monthly review of current literature in the field of gas technology and related subjects, both theoretical and applied; an invaluable added tool for the worker in this subject.

Medical Science

In the field of medical science is an important journal from the University of Copenhagen, *Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica*. It contains abstracts and bibliographies and is well illustrated. From Caracas, Venezuela, comes *Revista de la Sociedad Venezolana de Historia de la Medicina*, on the subject of medical history.

Periodicals

Acta Anthropologica. Sociedad de Alumnos de la Escuela Nacional de Antropología, Moneda 13, México, D.F. v. 1, no. 1, June 1945. Irregular. Price varies.

Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica. Department of Pharmacology, University of Copenhagen, Julianne Mariesoej 20, Copenhagen. v. 1, no. 1, 1945. Quarterly. 35 Kr.

African Transcripts. African Section, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, no. 1, January 1945. Bimonthly. \$1.50. (Processed.)

American Helicopter; Magazine of Rotary Wings, Aviation, Airways. 32 E. 57th St., New York City 22. v. 1, no. 1, December 1945. Monthly. \$3.50.

Annales de Radiotélélectricité. Compagnie Française Associée de T.S.F. 79 Boulevard Houssmann, Paris. v. 1, no. 1, July 1945. Monthly. Price not given.

Atomic Power; Theory, Design, Application. McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York City 18. v. 1, no. 1, Aug. 7, 1945. Irregular. 25c per copy.

Caballo de Fuego; Revista Semestral de Poesía Chilena. Calle Echaurren 546 B, Santiago de Chile. v. 1, no. 1, August 1945. Semiannual. Price not given.

Communication Review. Communication Engineering Pty., Ltd., 55 Carter St., Cammeray, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. v. 1, no. 1, 1945-46. Quarterly. 6/-.

Contrapunto; Revista de Cultura y Crítica Musical. Palma 32, México, D.F. v. 1, no. 1, July 1945. Monthly. \$6 (for 6 mos.).

Corrosion. National Association of Corrosion Engineers, 318 Southern Standard Bldg., Houston 2, Tex. v. 1, no. 1, March 1945. Quarterly. \$1.

Estadística Peruana. Instituto Peruano de Estadística, Jirón Carabaya 607, Lima, Peru. v. 1, no. 1, January 1945. Quarterly. S/.6.

Gas Abstracts; A Monthly Review of Current Literature Relating to the Gas Industry. Institute of Gas Technology, Chicago, Ill. v. 1, no. 1, April 1945. Free.

Graphis; Freie Graphik, Gebrauchsgraphik. Amstutz & Herdeg, Editions Graphis, Nuschelerstr. 45, Zürich, Switzerland. v. 1, no. 1, November 1944? Bi-monthly. 36fr.

Hollywood Quarterly. University of California Press, 350 Royce Hall, Los Angeles 24. v. 1, no. 1, October 1945. \$4.

Indian Institute of International Affairs. Journal. Kitabistan, 9 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad. v. 1, no. 1, January 1945. Quarterly. Rs.9/-.

Industrial Plastics. Huebner Publications, 2460 Fairmount Blvd., Cleveland 6, Ohio. v. 1, no. 1, June 1945. Monthly. \$2.50.

L'Intermédiaire des Recherches Mathématiques. P. Belodère, 55 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7e. v. 1, no. 1, January 1945. 10 issues per year. 200fr.

International Arbitration Journal. American Arbitration Association, Inc., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City 20. v. 1, no. 1, April 1945. Quarterly. \$3.

The Journal of Documentation; Devoted to Recording, Organization and Dissemination of Specialized Knowledge. Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, 52 Bloomsbury St., London, W.C. 1. v. 1, no. 1, June 1945. Quarterly. 25s

Journal of Social Issues. Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, 347 Madison Ave., New York City 17. v. 1, no. 1, January 1945. Quarterly. \$2.

Labor and Nation. Inter-Union Institute for Labor and Democracy, 112 E. 19th St., New York City 3. v. 1, no. 1, August 1945. Monthly (except Feb. and Sept.). \$7.50.

Letras del Ecuador; Periódico de Literatura y Arte. La Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, Vergel y Montúfar 61, Quito, Ecuador. v. 1, no. 1, Apr. 1, 1945. Fortnightly. \$24.

Material Movement; The Magazine of Coordinated Material Handling. Materials Publishing Co., 1125 Wolfendale St., Pittsburgh 12, Pa. v. 1, no. 1, July 1945. Monthly. Free.

Musicology. M & H Publications, Inc., Middlebury,

(Continued on page 157)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF A.C.R.L.

THE Board of Directors of the Association of College and Reference Libraries met at breakfast in the Drake Hotel in Chicago on Saturday morning, Dec. 29, 1945, at 8:30 A.M.

Directors present were: President, Blanche Prichard McCrum; Vice President, E. W. McDiarmid; Past-President, Winifred Ver Nooy; Treasurer, Mrs. Vera Southwick Cooper; Secretary, Charles V. Park; A.C.R.L. directors, Ralph Eugene Ellsworth and Stanley Pargellis; directors representing sections; Fina C. Ott, for College Libraries; Marguerite M. Chamberlain for William N. Seaver of Engineering School Libraries; and Mary Floyd for Libraries of Teacher-Training Institutions. Section chairmen present were: Nellie M. Homes for the chairman of College Libraries; Eleanor W. Welch of Libraries of Teacher-Training Institutions; and Carl W. E. Hintz for the chairman of University Libraries. Others present, by invitation, were Carl M. White, editor of *College and Research Libraries*, and Eugene H. Wilson, of the University of Colorado Libraries. Mr. Wilson had been elected chairman of the University Libraries Section and was present in that capacity.

President McCrum opened the meeting by telling of the request of Mr. Milam that we appoint a representative to serve with representatives of the other divisions of the A.L.A. on a committee to advise with Mr. Milam on the selection of a successor to Julia Wright Merrill on her retirement in the near future. This committee will also consider with Mr. Milam the reorganization of the Department of Information and Advisory Services of the A.L.A.

President McCrum was authorized to appoint a representative in compliance with the above request.

The discussion which followed brought out the fact that there is general dissatisfaction with our organizational setup as a division of the A.L.A. It was pointed out that the A.L.A. plan to reorganize their information and advisory services would not give us the kind of representation at A.L.A. Headquarters that our members want. Dr. White stressed the

necessity for continuity of service in order that long-range plans can be made and carried through. It was suggested that it might be best for our division to have its own executive secretary. It was pointed out that we will have no funds to finance an executive secretary as long as we receive only 20 per cent of the dues paid by our members while the A.L.A. retains 80 per cent.

Because of these and other dissatisfactions voiced in the discussion, it was moved and seconded that the board appoint a committee to study the relationship of the A.C.R.L. with the A.L.A. This motion was passed unanimously.

It was obviously the desire of the board that this committee should make a thorough study of our organization. In order that the work of the committee should not be hampered by lack of funds, the board voted to authorize the committee to spend up to one thousand dollars if that sum should be required to complete the study.

Further board action requires the committee to report back to the board with recommendations for action as soon as possible. The hope was expressed that a progress report could be made at the Buffalo meeting in June.

One specific item to be considered by the committee is the proposal for a college library specialist at A.L.A. Headquarters.

Since the A.L.A. is now planning a reorganization of its information and advisory services, the board suggested that President McCrum request the A.L.A. to delay final action until our committee has completed its study.

The board next proceeded to select the committee. The final selections were as follows: Charles H. Brown, chairman, Mary Floyd, A. F. Kuhlman, Clarence S. Paine, and Stanley Pargellis. Dr. White, editor of *College and Research Libraries*, and Secretary Park were designated to serve as advisers to the committee. It was also specified that the secretary should be supplied with all papers and proceedings of the committee, in order that they may be kept as a permanent record.

President McCrum was authorized to make further selections if any of the above designated persons is unable to serve.

It was further suggested that the chairman of each section be invited to advise with the committee.

It was suggested that a roster of our members showing interests and qualifications of each one should be compiled for use in selecting committees. Although no official action

was taken, the suggestion received general approval.

Several persons expressed appreciation for the service rendered the association by *College and Research Libraries*. Voted to commend *College and Research Libraries*.

After a vote of thanks to President McCrum, the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES V. PARK, *Secretary*

New Periodicals of 1945—Part II

(Continued from page 155)

Vt. v. 1, no. 1, Autumn 1945. Quarterly. \$4. *New York Folklore Quarterly*. New York Folklore Society, 124 Roberts Pl., Ithaca. v. 1, no. 1, February 1945. \$1.50.
Northern Review; New Writing in Canada. 635 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, Canada. v. 1, no. 1, December 1945-January 1946. Bimonthly. \$2.
Orbe; Revista Latina de Cultura General. Palma Norte 335, Desp. 402, México, D.F. Año 1, no. 1, July 1945. Monthly. \$20 (for 6 nos.).
Pacific. Box 467, Mills College, Oakland 13, Calif. v. 1, no. 1, November 1945. 4 times a year. \$2.
Picture; Revue d'Art Ancien et Moderne. Librairie Falk Fils, 22 Rue des Paroissiens, Bruxelles. v. 1, no. 1, January 1945. Quarterly. 180fr.
Polymer Bulletin. Bureau of High Polymer Research, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Interscience Publishers, Inc., 215 Fourth Ave., New York City 3. Bimonthly. \$2.40.
Portfolio; An International Quarterly. Black Sun Press, Washington, D.C. v. 1, no. 1, Summer 1945. Price varies.
Renaissance. Usher Society, 325 W. 11th St., New York City 14. v. 1, no. 1, August 1945. Bi-monthly. \$1.25.
Revista de Guatemala. Apartado Postal 404, Guatemala, C.A. v. 1, no. 1, July 1945. Quarterly. Q.1.50.
Revista Industrial de São Paulo. Federação das Indústrias do Estado de São Paulo, Rua Barão de Itapetininga, 273, São Paulo, Brazil. v. 1, no. 1, December 1944. Monthly. 60 Cr.
Revista Musical Chilena. Instituto de Extensión Musical, Universidad de Chile, Santiago de Chile. Año 1, no. 1, May 1945. Monthly. \$40.
La Revue de L'I.F.A.L. Institut Français d'Amérique Latine, Nazas 43, México, D.F. Année 1, no. 1, June 1945. Quarterly. \$40.
The Screen Writer. Screen Writer's Guild, Inc., 1655 N. Cherokee Ave., Hollywood 28, Calif. v. 1, no. 1, June 1945. Monthly. \$2.50.
Sociedad Venezolana de Historia de la Medicina. Caracas, Venezuela. v. 1, no. 1, 1945. Frequency and price not given.
Southwestern Journal of Anthropology. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. v. 1, no. 1, Spring 1945. Quarterly. \$4.
Theatre. Bradford Civic Playhouse, Chapel St., Bradford, England. v. 1, no. 1, July 1945. Irregular. 3s. 3d.
Theatre Notebook; A Quarterly of Notes and Research. 32 Shaftesbury Ave., London, W. 1. v. 1, no. 1, October 1945. Price not given.
The Trollopian; A Semannual Journal Devoted to Studies in Anthony Trollope and His Contemporaries in Victorian Fiction. University of California Press, Royce Hall 310, Los Angeles 24. no. 1, Summer 1945. \$1.75.
The United States Quarterly Book List. Issued by the United States Library of Congress, Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. v. 1, no. 1, March 1945. \$1.50.
Word: Journal of the Linguistic Circle of New York. 66 Fifth Ave., New York City 11. Three times a year. \$3.

The Place of College and Reference Library Service at A.L.A. Headquarters: A Symposium

FOR SOME TIME members of the A.C.R.L. have been concerned with the development of a service at A.L.A. Headquarters which would concentrate its activities on problems of college and reference libraries. Because the questions involved in the establishment of such a service are significant and are being currently discussed, the editors of *College and Research Libraries* have arranged for a symposium to assist readers in evaluating the present situation. The first two papers, by Ralph A. Ulveling and Carl H. Milam, describe the recent actions of the American Library Association to provide increased service to college and reference libraries. The other statements represent views of members of the association on the desirable form of the service to be provided. At its meeting in Chicago, Dec. 29, 1945, the board of directors of the A.C.R.L. appointed a committee to study the relationship of the A.C.R.L. with the A.L.A. Members of the committee are Charles H. Brown, chairman, Mary Floyd, A. F. Kuhlman, Clarence S. Paine, and Stanley Pargellis.

American Library Association

FOR SEVERAL YEARS I have known that the establishment of a college library advisory service at A.L.A. Headquarters was not only an ambition of many librarians but was felt by some to be an urgent need. I had and still have a sincere desire to see this become an accomplished fact.

Very shortly after assuming my present office I set out to cut the Gordian knot—if such there was—that retarded this development, keeping in mind of course that the just rights of other groups in the Association would have to be fully respected also. Thus, in a spirit of providing equal opportunity for all, I proposed, within two months after my induction as President, that the existing advisory services for public libraries and school libraries be dissolved as such and that the resources which had maintained them be merged in one over-all department which would render comparable services to every group within the Association. In the original proposal it was stipulated that if and when increased funds became available the informational services of that unit should be expanded until, eventually,

highly specialized advisory services *for all* would be realized.

At no time was I so naive as to believe that the proposed reorganization would at this time add to the aggregate of services provided by the Headquarters organization. Neither did I believe that the new plan would accomplish now the creating of fully adequate advisory services of the type desired for college librarians or for similar groups. It was simply a plan to divide what was available in an equitable way so all would share in its benefits. I shall be extremely disappointed if this doesn't give to college librarians more than they have had before. I believe it will.

In preparing this proposal I consciously and deliberately did not allow decisions of earlier years to influence what I believed to be the proper equities to be achieved at this time. Progress through the years ahead cannot be made in that way. Further, it would be in extremely bad taste for a current officer to adopt such a principle, just as it would be in equally bad taste for any member of the Association to suggest that the incumbent ad-

ministration should distort its best efforts to serve the membership by following so sterile a policy as one of compensating for decisions which were made in good faith by others in earlier years.

Though the recommendation referred to above is admittedly inadequate for the needs, it is nevertheless realistic. On December 29 I presented to the Council a brief review of the financial limitations under which the Association's general activities must operate. Though the full text of that report appears in the February 1946 *A.L.A. Bulletin*, the high points of it can be given in a few sentences.

1. Income from the two-million-dollar endowment fund has, because of general economic conditions, shrunk from the \$100,000 originally expected to about \$73,000. Obviously, \$27,000 worth of planned services have had to be sur-

rendered during the intervening years.

2. Due to payments made to divisions under the new Constitution, the net income from membership dues, taking into account additional costs of operation under the new dues scale, is several thousand dollars less than five years ago.

3. Unit operating costs, because they are far higher today than formerly, have tended to shrink further the activities that can be maintained on the Association's income.

Despite these harsh facts, I have endeavored to strengthen the services that could be provided to divisions not formerly represented directly on the Headquarters staff. Any more productive plan which will be fair to all the diverse interests within the Association would be welcomed. With the greatest sincerity I invite your constructive help in this, a common problem.

RALPH A. ULVELING



ON JUNE 23, 1945, representatives of the Board of Directors of A.C.R.L. met with officers of the A.L.A. on invitation of the latter. The conclusions, after a lengthy conference, were summarized as follows:

The Executive Board representatives were not only sympathetic to the establishment of this new service but recognized that the establishment of the service is an obligation to which the Association is committed. The officers stated that the Association is also definitely committed to the establishment of a research and statistical service and are convinced that a major expansion of the personnel activities and placement service is an obligation which cannot be avoided.

The income next year will apparently be a little less than it has been this year. There is no opportunity to provide funds for any of these activities out of regular funds unless certain other essential activities are discontinued.

The board is definitely committed to a policy of getting more funds rather than attempting to squeeze tighter the present limited budgets. It has engaged a man to represent it in opening up possible sources of funds and actually soliciting funds. The object is to obtain funds for general purposes, if possible; for special purposes, if they are not available for general purposes. Among the specific purposes at the top of the list is the college library advisory service. If general funds are obtained, the college library advisory service would be

among the first to benefit from them.

The officers of the A.L.A. expressed their desire to have A.C.R.L. participate in planning the activities and projects which will be of special interest to college and university libraries and also to participate in the soliciting of funds which will make such activities possible.

On invitation of the President of the A.L.A. representatives of A.C.R.L. met on October 5 and 6 with the Budget Committee. There were also representatives of three or four other groups which were asking for funds.

The Budget Committee was "impressed with the gravity of the financial situation and convinced that the activities of the A.L.A. will suffer increasingly unless means can be found to increase substantially the income of the Association." It deplored particularly its inability to find funds for the salary of an associate secretary, commended the Executive Board for its efforts to find new sources of income, suggested that the Fourth Activities Committee "study the existing organization of the Headquarters staff, the services provided by each department and each person in Headquarters, to the end that present activities may be evaluated and justified, not only as to the professional need and service of each, but with special reference to legitimate demands which the present budget could not meet."

The Budget Committee recommended reorganization of the Department of Information and Advisory Services and a discussion with the divisions of the question of their assisting in providing funds for the department. It recognized that the budget, as prepared, made less provision than usual for public library advisory service. The members of the committee were Ralph A. Ulveling, Mary U. Rothrock, Rudolph H. Gjelsness, and Robert A. Miller.

The Executive Board at its meeting in October considered these matters at length, approved in general the recommendations of the Budget Committee, and specifically instructed the Executive Secretary to prepare a plan for reorganization of the Department of Information and Advisory Services for the consideration of the board and of the representatives of the divisions during the Midwinter Conference. By Executive Board vote I was instructed to include provision "for a librarian with such other professional and clerical assistance as the combined budget will allow."

The memorandum was prepared and submitted for criticism to the members of the Executive Board and representatives of divisions in advance of the Midwinter Conference. In somewhat revised form it was discussed at length at the meeting of the divisional representatives with the Executive Board on December 27. The memorandum sets forth in detail the information which is summarized above. It included the following paragraph under

Purposes. In preparing this memorandum I am trying to keep in mind two desirable objectives or purposes: (1) To make the services of the Headquarters Department of Information and Advisory Services as useful as possible to all types of libraries and to all librarians, with special concern for equalizing the service to the various groups; (2) To provide a basis for a more unified attack on important problems by the divisions and the A.L.A. in general.

Under the heading "Information and Advisory Services—Definition," the memorandum referred back to the "Program for the American Library Association, 1932," which was prepared by the Executive Board and officially adopted by the Council. (See February 1932 *A.L.A. Bulletin*.) Presented as exhibits were brief memorandums on the present activities

of the three professional staff members in the department. The nature of the work is briefly indicated by the following words and phrases: information service, advisory service, promotion, field work, work with divisions, work with boards and committees.

The most difficult problem dealt with in the memorandum and in the discussion at the meeting concerned finances. The Budget Committee and the Executive Board, after most careful and sympathetic consideration, were able to appropriate only \$26,886 for the Department of Information and Advisory Services. This provides a payroll for three professional and three secretarial assistants and for the other expenses of the department on a very limited scale. In order to represent public libraries, school and children's libraries, college and reference libraries, and continue the A.L.A. Library, we would need as a minimum \$7500 more for one professional and one clerical assistant, supplies, postage, and travel.

How this financial situation came about may be briefly explained as follows:

When the "program" referred to above was adopted, we expected to be able to spend \$125,000 annually for general purposes after the \$2,000,000 endowment had been secured and invested. This was based on estimates of endowment income, \$100,000; special memberships, \$25,000. This year these items total, not \$125,000, but about \$96,000. The differential of \$29,000 is further increased if one takes into account the increase in costs between 1932 and 1945-46. The reasons for decreased income for general purposes are: (1) The \$2,000,000 endowment is now producing, not \$100,000 as anticipated, but \$73,000; (2) During the past six years, average annual underwriting of other budgets by the Membership Department has been about \$10,500. (It is approximately \$23,000 this year for several reasons, two of which are: prospects for a large conference which will yield large income from exhibits; and the existence of balances last September 1 because of inability to keep positions filled during the war. The total income for general purposes for 1946-47 may be considerably less than \$96,000.)

Appropriations by divisions had been suggested. Attention was called to the fact that it would take approximately all of the budg-

eted allotments to all divisions for one year to provide the minimum of \$7500.

Increased membership was suggested as a real possibility. A dues dollar is now used about as follows:

For membership records and activities	\$.37
For <i>A.L.A. Bulletin</i>	.30
For divisional allotments	.08
For underwriting other activities	.25
	<hr/>
	\$1.00

New membership dues income in large volume should yield a slightly larger amount for other activities, say thirty cents out of each dollar. If we could, at once, add \$25,000 from this source, the Membership Department could soon increase its underwriting by \$7500—("soon" rather than "immediately" because it costs more to "process" a new membership than a renewal). As the average member pays in a little more than four dollars, this would mean about six thousand new members.

Obviously, with present income or with a somewhat expanded income, it will be impossible for the Department of Information and Advisory Services to perform all of the possible and desirable activities which are suggested by the words "information," "advice," "promotion," etc., even in the two or three or four special fields nominally covered. I, therefore, suggested that there be created a standing committee or board which would serve in an advisory relationship to the department; the committee to be made up of one representative chosen by each division for five-year staggered terms; the committee to meet at least twice a year at annual and midwinter conferences, and possibly at other times, with the staff of the department and the Executive Secretary to discuss the work of the members of the staff and to help determine from time to time what the emphasis should be.

It was thought that, through the establishment and use of this machinery, we should be able to bring about a desirable coordination of emphasis as between the A.L.A. and the divisions, a large degree of flexibility in the work

of the department from year to year, and variations in the emphasis for the different subject specialists in the same year. Such a committee or board would be in a position to make recommendations to the budgetary authorities and to the profession and would have large responsibility for determining the nature of the work to be done by the department within the limits of the budgets actually provided.

Most of these matters were discussed in some detail at the meeting. No very satisfactory solutions were found. Provision was made, however, to continue the discussions. The group recommended and the Council later approved

The creation of a special committee to confer with the officers with a view to determining how the Department of Information and Advisory Services can be reorganized and developed to serve better the needs of the whole profession, with special emphasis on the needs and interests of the divisions, the committee to be appointed by the Executive Board on the nomination of the divisions.

At this writing, January 8, I have been informed of several nominations by divisions. Ralph Eugene Ellsworth is to represent A.C.R.L. I am planning to arrange for a meeting of this group as soon as possible and shall make no recommendation to the Executive Board concerning a successor to Miss Merrill, who retires in the spring, until after the group has considered the whole problem of reorganization.

In the meantime, we are launching a vigorous campaign for new members, not a few hundred, but several thousand. With the help of the divisions and individual members and under the leadership of the reorganized Membership Committee headed by Althea H. Warren, we ought to succeed. We are also continuing our search for new sources of income. All officers are convinced, as are members of the much-criticized Budget Committee, that the only satisfactory solution is more money for general purposes.

CARL H. MILAM

General Statements

COMMENTATORS quite generally have difficulty in distinguishing fact from fiction. The difficulties are more serious when com-

ments are invited on proposed legislation which has not yet taken form.

The Executive Board of the A.L.A. and

representatives of divisions at a meeting on Dec. 27, 1945, passed the following resolution:

VOTED, That this group recommend to the Council the creation of a special committee to confer with the officers with a view to determining how the Department of Information and Advisory Services can be reorganized and developed to serve better the needs of the whole profession, with special emphasis on the needs and interests of the divisions, the committee to be appointed by the Executive Board on the nomination of the divisions.

We understand that the position of chief of the Public Library Office is to be abolished upon the retirement of Miss Merrill; that the positions of school and children's library specialist and of the Headquarters librarian will be abolished insofar as such titles are concerned; and that a new department will be organized to include the information and advisory services to the profession at large. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand to twenty-six thousand dollars will be available for the functioning of the reorganized department, but that this sum will not be sufficient to cover the salaries of four specialists and their assistants—college, public, school and children's, and Headquarters librarian. One proposal was to invite the various divisions to contribute to the support at Headquarters and, through this means, raise the additional \$7500 required.

In the meantime, at a meeting of the A.C.R.L., an animated discussion followed the presentation of a paper by A. F. Kuhlman. Speakers criticized in general the present relations of A.C.R.L. and A.L.A., but the only constructive action which resulted from the meeting seemed to be the appointment of an A.C.R.L. Committee to Study the Relations of A.C.R.L. to A.L.A., which was asked to make a progress report in June. In the meantime, Blanche Prichard McCrum, President of A.C.R.L., has written to President Ulveling, forwarding a statement from the Board of Directors of A.C.R.L. to the Executive Board of A.L.A. Her letter includes the following paragraph: "[The board of directors] welcome the necessary delay in reorganizing the information and advisory services at Headquarters. They request, moreover, that any present organization at Headquarters affecting

the A.C.R.L. be kept an open matter until the committee has time to study and report upon the various possibilities."

A reading of an abstract of the discussions and a memorandum prepared by the Executive Secretary leaves one in a state of fog. A new information service should be organized to serve the profession at large, yet the Executive Board voted to abandon the collection of statistics for college, public, and school libraries. Certainly, statistics would seem to be about the most important factual information service which a national organization can render.

The Executive Secretary, in his memorandum, makes a very true statement of the saving which can be made by the use of divisional officers, boards, and committees.

Most A.L.A. divisions, in common with other organizations of similar size, now avoid the necessity of paying fully for services by getting volunteers to do the work. Frequently the libraries of the officers make considerable service contributions to the divisions. If these services are all performed by a paid staff, then it must be realized that A.L.A. or the division is paying for services formerly performed free of charge and that the amount available from both sources for information and advisory services is reduced by the amount of that cost. I hope our joint thinking, now and later, may help to resolve this problem.

The question immediately arises as to whether the same principle could not well be applied, possibly more than it is at present, to the boards and committees of the American Library Association.

Obviously, justified criticism has been caused by the fact that specialists in certain fields such as adult education, public libraries, and children's and school libraries were provided, when specialists could not be provided for fields seemingly equally important.

Any administrator of a large office which has been in existence for a number of years yearns for a thorough reorganization. The question naturally arises: Why was the reorganization limited to the Department of Information and Advisory Services? Why were not the Department of Library Education and Personnel, the Publishing Department, and the Department of Membership Organization and Information included in the proposed reorganization?

Before any reorganization is undertaken, it

might be well to inquire what sort of a Headquarters staff does the Association want and what sort of services would it like to receive? To say that the more important of these services can be given only by an increase in the dues is begging the question since, if institutional dues are to be doubled, as has been proposed, to provide for a special statistical service, the question might naturally arise, "What do institutions receive in return for the dues already paid?" There is a limit to the charging of fees for special services. The time may come when the increase in institutional dues may result in a decided loss of institutional membership in the case of publicly-supported libraries.

Let us suppose, however, that increased funds can be obtained for a much enlarged Headquarters staff. How far do the members of the Association wish to go? How does the size of our Headquarters staff compare with the size of headquarters staffs of similar organizations when the number of members is taken into account? Do we want an enormous staff with specialists on all sorts of subjects? We have had proposals for many specialists at Headquarters, for an associate executive secretary, and for an office in Washington (which we now have). Many other suggestions could be mentioned as, for example, an office in New York to deal with book publishers. How far should we go? Do we want a Headquarters staff which may become the master of the Association rather than its servant? This question might well be threshed out by the membership at large.

The writer believes that, of all the services rendered by the A.L.A., placement and statistics are the most valuable, and these two should have been maintained on a high level of efficiency no matter what else suffered, unless some government department or other agency was prepared to take them over.

Another library association in this country was organized on the principle that a very small headquarters staff would be required and that the work of the association could be done chiefly by its officers, boards, and committees which receive small grants from the association. The association has conducted local meetings, especially in the metropolitan areas. It has obtained great loyalty and unity among its members. Its membership has increased from 2433 members in 1940 to 3836

members in 1945, an increase of 57 per cent. During the same period, the membership of the American Library Association has decreased from 15,808 in 1940 to 15,187 in 1945. There is a lack of unity among the rank and file of its members in comparison with its sister association.

The membership of the College and Reference Section before the organization of the A.C.R.L. was 140 in 1936. It increased after the organization of the A.C.R.L. to 761 in 1938, and in 1944 the membership totaled 2162. These figures are impressive, but there are probably well over six thousand college and reference librarians in the United States who are eligible for membership, half of whom are not members of the A.L.A. Is there some arrangement through an amendment to the Constitution providing for an interchange of dues which would make it possible for the A.C.R.L. to bring within its fold those college and reference librarians who are not members of A.L.A.?

The war has naturally interfered with the functioning of the association. An unusually satisfactory journal was started early in the history of the association, thanks to the untiring efforts of A. F. Kuhlman. This journal is a credit to the association. The association might well operate with a number of active boards and committees and with a very small headquarters staff—say, an executive secretary or an assistant secretary on a part-time basis.

The writer does not believe that a college library specialist at Headquarters would fulfil the needs of this young and vigorous association. On the other hand, such an appointment may tend to interfere with the attainment of the great possibilities open to such an association.

It would be most desirable to study the relations of A.C.R.L. to A.L.A., and this study will be the chief work of the committee recently appointed. The writer is expressing his own subjective opinions, without time for a collection of data in regard to the discussions and crosscurrents now under way. He cannot speak for A.C.R.L. nor its officers and its board of directors. Very probably many of them would disagree with the opinions herein expressed, and the writer, naturally, reserves the right to alter his opinions as further data are obtained.

CHARLES HARVEY BROWN

WHETHER OR NOT A.L.A. is to become really effective in the college, university, and research library field depends on its decision to make a place on the Headquarters staff for a specialist in that area. It is true that the Association has performed many services for "learned" libraries and has undertaken many obligations. But this activity is usually directed toward specific objectives, and the gun is aimed by an agency either created for a limited purpose or concerned with many targets, of which the research library aspect of a problem is only one of many. The Board on Resources of American Libraries is an illustration of the specific purpose agency; the Board on Personnel Administration—in its stimulating work on pay plans for libraries of institutions of higher education—exemplifies the multiple-target agency. Thus, while some useful building material is made, it never gets put together as a structure by a single integrative Headquarters agency.

This need has long been felt in the field. It is expressed in the rise of the College and Reference Section to divisional status as A.C.R.L.; it was a moving force in the origin of the Association of Research Libraries. That the sense of need has persisted so long is evidence of a lack in the present apparatus available to college and research libraries for united effort. This apparatus consists of A.C.R.L. and A.R.L. A.C.R.L. organizes conference programs and publishes this journal. It is a general organization, open to all in the business; A.R.L. is a limited agency as to number and kind. Its activities, intended primarily to benefit the largest research libraries of the country, do—often and incidentally—benefit college and the smaller research libraries. The large research libraries often have access to money for the furtherance of joint projects; the small libraries lack this advantage as individuals and must seek their support by union. Joint activities are easy to start; they continue with difficulty as they en-

large and demand time endlessly. The only solution, if rapid accomplishment is expected, is paid personnel; in this case, a college and research library agency at A.L.A. Headquarters.

The advantage of combining for accomplishment is not the only consideration to be kept in mind. The great concentration of research libraries is in the northeast quadrant of the United States—really on the coastal strip between Boston and Washington where the conveniences of communication and travel produce a natural cohesion and cooperation. If research library activity is unorganized, or organized on a volunteer basis, responsibility naturally gravitates to this area. Thus, while research libraries of the country may benefit from the initiative of the Northeast, they have small opportunity to contribute or share in control. An active and positive central agency at A.L.A. Headquarters could appreciably improve such a situation by its representative character. Furthermore, such an agency, by its centrality in the affairs of research libraries, might pay a dividend by bringing to light, more quickly than now, persons in small libraries potentially valuable to the profession.

A central agency would be better able to maintain a close and valuable contact with the many associations at work on college and university problems, such as the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Council on Education, and the American Association of Universities. Finally, to end this casual catalog of anticipated benefits, provision through this agency of a focal point for college and university library interests should strengthen the case for adequate statistical reporting. It is peculiarly regrettable that no way has been found of continuing, during the war years, the minimum statistical tabulations formerly available. The need for such information, especially on salaries, is at the moment acute, in view of the rapidly altering wage situation in all lines of employment.

DONALD CONEY



ABELIEF that the American Library Association is primarily concerned with public libraries has long been firmly implanted in the minds of college librarians. A large body of evidence to the contrary, especially in the

work of voluntary boards and committees and in the publication program, leaves them unconvinced, chiefly because the A.L.A. has never made provision for a full-time Headquarters staff member to look after the in-

terests of scholarly libraries. Assuming that the present agitation for such a representative leads to the creation of the position, a number of basic questions remain to be answered.

In the first place, should the Headquarters specialist attempt to provide expert assistance for all types of higher educational institutions and reference libraries? If so, a veritable paragon will be required. Included in the seven sections of the Association of College and Reference Libraries are hundreds of junior colleges, teachers' colleges, liberal arts colleges, technical schools, every kind of university, and reference libraries ranging up to such organizations as the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. For any one individual to cope with the varied problems presented by these highly diverse institutions would call for knowledge and experience possessed by few, perhaps no, members of the library profession. Rather than trying, therefore, to be everything to everybody, riding off rapidly in all directions, it may be sound tactics, at least at the outset, to concentrate attention on limited objectives. And, if limitations of scope are essential, as they seem to be, first consideration should doubtless be given to college libraries. Contrasted with the university and large reference libraries, the college group, as a rule, has smaller staffs, more limited resources, and greater need for outside help. Also, the interests of university and reference libraries are being looked after, to a far greater extent, by special organizations. In future years, as the functions of the Headquarters office expand, fortified by experience and experimentation, other specialists might be brought in to represent additional types of libraries.

Recognizing that, in the beginning, a well-rounded service for all educational and research libraries may be impracticable, there are still various ways in which the central office could be useful to each of the seven groups comprised in the A.C.R.L. For example, the office should be a focal point for information, printed or otherwise, on library government, organization, administration, architecture, equipment, finances, personnel, book selection, acquisition, cataloging, classification, circulation, reference, cooperation, and related topics. One of the primary duties of the staff specialist should be to assemble relevant data in these fields and make them available for

consultation as desired. Furthermore, again assuming a single individual could not be omniscient in all subjects, the central office should have on file a record of persons, in or out of the library profession, whose special experience, training, knowledge, avocations, interests, or other qualities equip them to advise on matters outside the capabilities of the staff representative. (In short, if the latter does not know, he should be able to turn to someone who does know.)

As part of the function of gathering information, the Headquarters office might well serve as a depository for correspondence files of pertinent boards and committees. Much of the work of these volunteer groups is dispersed and lost, as members change and materials are scattered and discarded.

Ultimately, the activities in which the staff representative should engage are numerous and important. Naturally, he would keep in close touch with all sections of the A.C.R.L., and with such other A.L.A. groups as have a direct bearing on his work. He should serve as a coordinator to eliminate duplication of effort; stimulate needed publication, research, and investigation; help to plan and direct conferences; assist in library surveys; compile statistics; and develop standards. He would also be expected to establish and maintain cordial relations with and present the library point of view to the leading national and regional educational associations.

The success or failure of a Headquarters representative would hinge to a large degree upon the ability and personality of the person appointed. The probable salary ought to attract a capable young man, but without extensive experience. His qualifications should include enthusiasm, broad intellectual interests, sound professional training at least two years beyond college graduation, a desire to expand his knowledge, ability to work with all kinds of people, proficiency in writing and public speaking, and an attractive personality somewhat on the extrovert side—in brief, a younger Carl H. Milam. Having found such a wonder man and placed him in the national Headquarters limelight, the next problem would be to hold him in the job against the competition and in the face of alluring offers of positions from college and university libraries throughout the country.

ROBERT BINGHAM DOWNS

THOSE OF US who have urged the creation of an agency representing academic and scholarly libraries of all types within the A.L.A. structure must now be specific about our wishes and expectations and in general agreement as to our goals. In the recent past, some have merely been incensed at the alleged practice of "taxation without representation," some have held pious hopes of relief from time-consuming committee work, some have had in mind specific functions which the proposed agency would carry out, and, finally, some have looked to the agency to provide the kind of leadership that would raise us above the present level of dissatisfaction with ourselves. Those in the latter group express a wide range of expectations, with a simple, honest, and realistic conception of what an executive secretary can do at one extreme and a *führer*-like leadership complex at the other. In between, the majority look hopefully for someone to do something.

The points of view expressed in the following statement represent my own attitude, tempered as much as possible by what two dozen or so of my colleagues in academic and scholarly libraries have told me. I do not pretend to speak for university librarians in general or for any specific group in the A.C.R.L.

Primarily, what I and those with whom I have discussed the matter want is, first of all, our *just* share of the dues we pay to A.L.A., plus the use of our share of the A.L.A. endowment, made available to A.C.R.L. without strings, to be sent by A.C.R.L. in whatever way our organization thinks will benefit academic and scholarly libraries most. We do not object to A.L.A. handling our money so that individually and collectively we will not do away with it (being a new group we are, of course, not accustomed to handling large sums of money, although individually we may be responsible annually for rather sizable budgets), but we do not want *any other group* to tell us how we shall spend this money nor do we propose to see a large part of it whisked out from under our noses by an A.L.A. accounting system that may be logical as a system but illogical in effect. Specifically, if it cost \$5000 to publish a manuscript under A.L.A. sponsorship while the same could be published commercially for \$1700, we want the right to publish our own manuscripts com-

mercially under our own sponsorship.

We do not wish to see a large share of our dues paid for A.L.A. activities that are not relevant to our work.

In other words, financially and otherwise, we wish to be unscrambled, and to be allowed to promote our own cause according to our best understanding, and we do not wish to stand in the way of other groups which wish to do likewise.

In one sense this means that we think the time has come when it is no longer wise for the A.L.A., as a single organization, to try to handle the affairs of all kinds of libraries without major and acute differentiation among the types. In another sense, this visualizes the A.L.A. more and more as an abbreviated federation of strong divisions, each promoting its own activities with its own studies in its own way.

We do not wish to use our share of our money for a headquarter's staff that will be an "action bureau." We want one, or one half of one, person who will be free to think and plan for A.C.R.L. in somewhat the same manner in which Waldo Leland acts for the American Council of Learned Societies. We want this person to recommend to A.C.R.L. the initiation of research and other studies and in general to do the things that will slowly but surely help us raise the level of our own accomplishments.

We do not want this person to do a great many things, or to try to make us do a great many things that sound important, but which get nowhere in the long run, because they are not geared to a continuous long-time consistent organization. In other words, we want less frenzied committee work on issues of the moment within A.C.R.L. and more planning of larger issues, and we want our representative to act in the same manner.

We expect the business of college and university librarianship to be handled by college and university librarians, not by our headquarters.

Just how we are to get the kind of autonomy, financial and otherwise, we want without creating a split in the American Library Association is not very clear at the moment, but let it be understood that the members of our group have little respect for the idea of unity in the A.L.A. when that unity is so artificial and the price of it so high.

We are increasingly disturbed by the fact that many of our most intelligent and influential members see little use of throwing their efforts into A.C.R.L. as long as it is connected with A.L.A. on the present basis. These men are quick to size up the situation and are confining their professional activities to the Association of Research Libraries and other groups outside the A.L.A. We want this leadership kept within the A.C.R.L.

There are many in our group who are capable of carrying on the kind of research studies that are necessary if the level of *academic and scholarly* library service is to be raised. We want our A.C.R.L. organization to be the coordinating agency for our members and we want our A.L.A. dues to

support these researches. In this way, we believe that in a very real sense we can help raise the level of library service in *academic and scholarly* libraries. We see little hope that our objectives can be reached at the present time under existing relationships.

In brief, I think many of us are not interested in the idea of a strong elaborate *academic and scholarly* library agency within the A.L.A. present structure. We do see the necessity of having our own money to spend under A.C.R.L. direction for substantial studies and projects. We see the necessity, perhaps, of a small headquarters organization that might or might not be located at A.L.A. Headquarters.

RALPH E. ELLSWORTH

Sections of A.C.R.L. Agricultural Libraries

RURAL READING would be a field where agricultural libraries could exert needed leadership. It is a field which cries for work to be done. None of the national farm papers carries a book page or even a column, and we librarians know that the third of the nation, up to now without libraries or other book sources, is in the rural areas. So the farmer has not been able to get books, and his journalists, who know him fairly well, do not sense any demand from him for books. If this be true, it is a social weakness. If all of us are to prosper, the farmer must be brought into touch with our technical and social trends. Headlines and headline thinking from newspaper and radio will not accomplish this. Reading is needed, and yet it is too much to expect a farmer to read with profit even the carefully written government bulletins when reading, for him, is not an easy and practiced habit.

In the recent past it has been said that books were too expensive and so was rural library service. Many librarians still act as though this were true. In such thinking they are in a cultural and technological lag. The twenty-five-cent book is a financial success, now on sale everywhere and soon to appear all over the countryside in gas stations, general stores, by mail, etc. The cost will go down when war

experience with soldier usage and mass production methods are applied in earnest. The small-town library and librarian catering mostly to fiction users is in imminent danger of obsolescence.

Granted the farmer has not in the past read with the same volume as other groups, yet his sons and daughters and, some years ago, his uncles and aunts have read as avidly as any, once they arrived in the city. The bookmobile staffs and the T.V.A. experiments testify to the ease of arousing rural interest in reading. The new fact is the twenty-five-cent book at last at hand to serve this interest at a price the farmer can pay. A rise in rural reading time and skill is certain to follow. Here is where the agricultural libraries can exert leadership and would find a centralized advisory service of great use. Such a service, with A.L.A. connection, could help the agricultural libraries act as a unit in dealing with publishers of inexpensive books, influencing choice of subject, selection of authors, distribution techniques, etc. If group action can help, agricultural librarians must not allow books at twenty-five-cents to become as completely a means for entertainment as have the motion pictures, only now slowly coming to educational use. Probably no one thing would make agricultural libraries more the powerhouses

of rural improvement they should be than the rise in reading skill among rural people which a wisely directed use of inexpensive books can bring.

In regard to other areas of assistance, centralized A.L.A. advisory service to agricultural libraries must consider two complex factors. The first is the U.S.D.A., with its aggressive and skilful concern for agricultural matters, both general and bibliothecal. There is a temptation to say let the U.S.D.A. do the whole job. Certainly the department and its director of libraries, Ralph R. Shaw, have ideas and plans, even for general reading service.^{1, 2} But suppose we resist temptation and decide to work to keep the enterprise in private hands. Then a second factor will make a clear definition of many possible functions difficult to attain. This factor is the very nature of agricultural libraries. Actually, as a rule, these libraries gain their definition from serving agricultural clients rather than from clear subject specialization. An agricultural library may well have books and other stock on home economics, education, economics (including statistics), the sciences (physical as well as biological), and engineering, in great quantity. It may even be that, as library management problems, such literature may compete for library staff time and

attention with the holdings in agricultural literature narrowly interpreted. This is due to the American situation which considers agriculture as much a way of life as a subject of impersonal study.

With these two factors in the agricultural libraries' situation understood, one may wonder what strictly library services an A.L.A. centralized advisory office could render. With the problems of building and equipment, acquisitions, cataloging, reference, and research, we could expect little of specialized help which is not now better given either by the U.S.D.A. libraries or by other library or commercial agencies. When these problems are of a special nature, particularly when of a subject nature, the U.S.D.A. is of great assistance; when the problems are the same as those of libraries in general or of libraries attached to university departments or research institutes, then the agricultural libraries have or need the same sources of help as general libraries or as special libraries. If A.L.A. can help any libraries along these lines it will be helping agricultural libraries. But the truly peculiar service of which agricultural libraries are capable, and which is not now given, is active educational leadership among the rural people. A.L.A. is fitted by its whole program to aid in this movement, and the advisory service would be an appropriate agency.

JOHN H. MORIARTY

College Libraries

College libraries especially need the service that an educational specialist at A.L.A. Headquarters might offer.

Advisory service is needed to help the college librarian interpret to the library committee and the administration the place of the library in a progressive program of higher education. This would necessitate a study of the status of a variety of college libraries and also a study of the best trends in college teaching and educational programs. Suggestions might be sent to the libraries calling for assistance. The specialist should be one who could meet administrators and faculty with understanding and convictions, in order to assist the librarian in integrating the library and educational program of the campus.

The college librarian needs statistical serv-

ice. Statistics of colleges of varied sizes should be available for presentation to administrations, trustees, and faculty library committees to encourage increase in library budgets and the use of the library. Librarians need statistics to evaluate staff standards.

A centralized college service could initiate a study of the academic status and salaries of college librarians, and stimulate some improvements.

Many college libraries are developing valuable services. Many small college libraries need the inspiration of new ideas. The college headquarters office could serve as a clearinghouse of progressive methods and program for the information of librarians, including suggestions for integrating classroom

instruction and reading programs, for teaching with books as well as for recreational reading.

College librarians now find it difficult to locate the details that they and administrators want in planning new buildings: the latest in plans and building materials, library architects with understanding of college building programs. The specialist at A.L.A. could provide a clearinghouse of such information.

The A.C.R.L. office might offer information on cooperative library services of value to college libraries.

College librarians want to know the developments in the field of higher education. College education specialists should be aware of the place of the library in educational programs. The specialist at A.L.A. should as-

sociate himself with such groups as the Association of American Colleges, the North Central Association of Colleges, the New England Association of Colleges, the Southern Association of Colleges, the American Association of Junior Colleges. More understanding cooperation might result.

The specialist at A.L.A. Headquarters should be one who has a sympathetic understanding of the viewpoint and needs of the college library. He might keep aware of the college trends and needs in close cooperation with the college representatives on the A.C.R.L. Board of Directors, and aid them in service to their group and toward higher standards for every college library.

FINA C. OTT

Engineering School Libraries

In order that this statement on behalf of the engineering group might be representative and not simply one member's opinion, an expression of views was sought from a score of active librarians representing varying types of engineering libraries, stretching from Maine to Colorado, from Michigan to Georgia. The replies differed markedly, revealing wholesome independence of thought; they varied from the extreme of one librarian who felt such an agency useless and not worth the expense involved, to that of another who named ten fields of service in which it could give much needed help.

Since the inquiry was begun, committees, both of A.L.A. and A.C.R.L., have been appointed to study the problem in its larger aspect. Nevertheless, it may not be amiss to record the reactions of our group, expressed before this action was known.

Those who question the value to our section of an agency planned to serve college libraries in general, stress the special nature of engineering libraries. Our collections, they point out, emphasize science and technology and touch only lightly on the humanities material which is the meat of the liberal arts college. For personnel we seek (though too rarely find) persons with scientific or technological background. Our problems, they feel, are not administrative but inherent in the nature of the material we handle and the special needs of our clientele.

From this basic position the argument runs that it is most unlikely that a representative could be found who, having to be all things to all college libraries, could be depended upon to understand the particular problems of engineering libraries, especially in these days of rapidly changing methods in scientific and technological education. Many, relating instances of having appealed to A.L.A. Headquarters for help without result, expect to find in the future, as in the past, greater satisfaction in their relations with Special Libraries Association and with the professional societies: S.P.E.E., A.S.M.E., A.S.C.E., S.A.E., and others.

Between those who are not interested and those who are, a few sit on the fence. They fear duplication of effort with the societies just named. They feel the need of the service but doubt very much whether the plan proposed by the A.L.A. Executive Board—a reorganized Department of Information and Advisory Services—will fill the needs of college libraries, let alone engineering libraries. Some are skeptical but are willing to be shown. The proposed agency might be of some use if the director came to his job with a special interest in engineering libraries, etc.

Among those who definitely favor the proposal there is a feeling that the various sections of A.C.R.L. have enough problems in common to justify the establishment of a center of service. They recognize that no

person chosen for such a position can be at the same time an expert on humanistic studies, on agriculture, on teacher-training, and on science and technology, but they feel that a competent person of wide knowledge, broad sympathies, and resourcefulness could bring together a fund of information and a common pool of library experience upon which any librarian in A.C.R.L., whatever his section, could draw with profit. But the person chosen should be someone of marked ability and should have a free hand. Whether he would fall into the office ruts which some think typical of A.L.A. procedure, would depend on getting the right man—or woman.

I feel strongly that the ayes have it. We do have much in common with the libraries of all sections of A.C.R.L. As librarian of a very active technical institute where the strenuous life is our norm, I encounter daily administrative problems similar to those of the college library, the university library, and the university's engineering library. For example: What are other libraries doing to improve standards for personnel? Where draw the line between professional and non-professional? What library staffs have gained "academic status" and have they found in it any advantages? How far, if at all, should a personnel office control qualifications and salaries of library staff members? What are reasonable vacations for different grades of staff? What institutions have succeeded in bringing their department libraries into the central library building? If the library literature, after being ransacked, supplies the answers, well and good; but too often with us it has been necessary to enter an appeal to the good nature of ever-patient and always helpful Ernest J. Reece at Columbia. If the proposed advisory service had existed at Chicago it could have helped promptly on such problems.

The reference librarians of engineering libraries could utilize the proposed service in almost unlimited ways, if the director were

successful in persuading librarians generally to file with him their annual reports, their statistics, information as to their special collections, special studies in progress, copies of their bibliographies, rules and rates of their microfilm and photostat services, plans of their new buildings, etc.

At first mainly an officer for collecting, coordinating, and supplying information, the director might in time leave most of these duties to a trained staff and devote himself increasingly to the advisory side of his office, helping to improve, on the one hand, standards of library personnel, salaries, and working conditions; on the other hand, standards of service to students, faculty, alumni, and outsiders. He should soon be able to give circulation to new ideas, initiate cooperative enterprises, and encourage closer relations with foreign educational institutions. For some projects he might prepare the ground, leaving execution to the sections and their committees; on the other hand, some undertakings, proposed at section meetings, might be entrusted to him to carry out.

Those of the engineering section who cite their greater benefit from Special Libraries Association overlook a parallel which argues for the affirmative. For, if at meetings of S.L.A. they profit by the experience of many diverse types of libraries, so within A.C.R.L. they can profit by the marshaled experience of the several types of libraries that compose it. For help on the more specialized problems growing out of the special needs of our engineering and scientific clienteles we can still turn to our colleagues within the section and within the professional societies, by correspondence and through meetings and committee work. But a general college advisory service, properly headed and staffed, can, I believe, render a continuous and prompt service not to be expected through correspondence or committees.

WILLIAM N. SEAVER

Junior College Libraries

The more than five hundred junior colleges of the country vary widely in educational programs, size, and support. Their libraries vary equally, and the services which they

might require of a college advisory office would vary equally. As the "frozen" director of the Junior College Libraries Section of the A.C.R.L. and particularly as one no longer

affiliated with a junior college library, I felt it advisable to supplement my own convictions by consulting the officers and some members of the section.¹ Specifically, I asked two questions: the first, an inquiry as to the desirability of establishing such an office; the second, a query as to the special services which might be rendered to junior college libraries. The reactions embodied in this brief report are the result of this collaboration. A vain effort was made to include reactions of junior college administrators as well.

Without exception, the junior college librarians consulted approved the establishment of a strong centralized office, set up as a clearinghouse for college and reference library problems. The conviction that the consultant should be an individual of marked ability and "real" authority, responsible to the A.C.R.L., was widely held. Although no inquiry as to financing was made, more than one librarian called attention to the necessity for adequate financing. If the proposed A.L.A. budget for support of an "advisory and information service," supplemented by whatever additional sum may be pledged by the A.C.R.L., is not sufficient to attract a leader into the position, it is my personal belief that A.C.R.L. support of the project should be withdrawn. Experimental years are crucial years, and the initiation of this project should be undertaken by a college library specialist whose qualifications would be a fair guarantee of its success.

Among the services such an office could offer or promote, the following would be of value to junior college librarians:

1. Book selection. An evaluation of new reference books and periodicals on the basis of probable use at the junior college level. The publication of a supplement to the Shaw and/or Mohrhardt list. In addition, a new monthly, bimonthly, or less frequently published book list covering current materials considered especially desirable for junior college purchase in various subject fields, both general and technical.

2. Planning library buildings. Though junior college libraries are represented in the litera-

¹ Wave L. Noggle, Virginia Junior College; Mary Harrison Clay, Northeast Junior College; Mary Elizabeth Ambler, Blackburn College; Mary Vick Burney, University of Tennessee Junior College; Sister Mary Bernadette Phillips, Georgetown Visitation Junior College; Mrs. Winifred Wright Schlosser, Herzl Junior College; Winifred Evelyn Skinner, Pasadena Junior College; Lola Rivers Thompson, John Tarleton College.

ture dealing with college libraries, specific studies and plans are rare. Blueprints at various cost levels, designed to serve the needs of junior colleges of various sizes and varied curricula. Names and addresses of architects and of dealers—the latter to accompany lists of minimum, moderate, and desirable equipment, since, as Miss Clay notes, administrators sometimes plan and furnish libraries before a librarian is appointed.

3. Reference and advisory service through a study of the material already available in the Headquarters Library and through the acquisition of additional articles, studies, surveys, annual reports, and the like relating to the junior college library. Specific problems concerning adequate financing, staff, selection of book dealer or periodical agent, or the like might be considered by the consultant or referred elsewhere.

4. Research. The office should undertake some, encourage and supervise other, studies of junior college library problems. Might it be possible to develop a file of copies of relevant questionnaires sent out by junior colleges or by graduate library schools?

5. Statistics. Standards and definitions for keeping records should be adopted; statistics concerning junior college libraries should be collected and published. Previous coverage by both A.L.A. and the Office of Education has been inadequate or has failed to reach publication.

6. Supplement present resources for teaching the use of the library. Develop a satisfactory film for teaching use of the library in junior colleges and small colleges. Emphasis should be on teaching rather than entertainment value. Films available now are not well suited to junior college use.

7. Stimulate professional growth in junior college librarians and assist administrators in gaining an understanding of what adequate library service should be and in recognizing the library as an integral teaching unit in the college.

A number of other activities might be mentioned: cooperating with local or regional agencies in revising or devising adequate standards; representing the needs of junior college libraries to boards or corporations making grants to libraries; assisting in placement service. These suggestions are simply indicative of fields in which assistance and constructive leadership might be rendered.

Recent increased consideration of the problems of general education, as indicated by the announced adoption of the Chicago and Princeton plans and the publication of the Harvard report, might well serve to call atten-

tion to the unique opportunities for general education which junior colleges can provide. The present and anticipated overcrowding of four-year colleges and graduate schools is likely to be reflected in increased enrolment in junior colleges. The organization of a

strong, centralized office could be of great value to librarians in meeting the problems the junior college must help solve if modern man is not to become obsolete.

LOIS E. ENGLEMAN

Libraries of Teacher-Training Institutions

In discussing the question concerning advisory and information service at A.L.A. Headquarters as it would benefit the teachers' colleges, let us first of all recognize the fact that each and every institution of higher learning is faced today with the same challenge to contribute its best in an effort to meet the varied postwar problems, and that teachers' colleges are not to be confused with the original "normal schools" that concerned themselves chiefly with pedagogical methods.

General education for a broader culture and participation in the betterment of the areas they serve is definitely the concern of teachers' colleges. They have been active during the war years in restudying and revising their programs to prepare temporary teachers for the wartime shortage. At the same time, they are holding tenaciously to the standards that shall again be established for the teaching profession. They need the same information, up-to-date materials, guidance, and cooperation that the university and the liberal arts colleges need.

What can librarians contribute in the new developments in industry and education? How can they best adapt their work to the entire program of the institution and area they serve? What has been done in experimentation? How can we avoid the havoc of duplication of effort in developing certain procedures? Much has been done to chart the way, with little or no coordination to make such information available. A centralized agency that keeps in touch with work and experimentation done in other institutions

could coordinate this work and develop goals and ways and means to achieve improved service. All too often we find the same generalizations reiterated year after year at conventions, in library schools, or in published literature for librarians. Will we continue to be isolationists? Or can we put forth greater effort to understand trends, to co-operate with the faculty in the entire program of instruction, to analyze, to evaluate, and to be able to offer constructive ideas in helping librarians formulate programs in programs for training teachers?

Teachers' college librarians, as one of the seven sections of A.C.R.L., would welcome a type of service at Headquarters that would:

1. Promote a unified program among the A.C.R.L. sections.
2. Insure continuity for development of such a program by cooperative experimentation.
3. Act as a clearinghouse for improved professional ideas, not necessarily answering all questions, but being able to refer them to institutions or individuals that have done outstanding research or to groups that have begun the study of topics of immediate concern.
4. Develop improved relations between librarians and instructors.
5. Study the programs for librarianship offered in library schools.
6. Advise on opportunities in international co-operation.
7. Disseminate through *College and Research Libraries* the educational guidance so much needed as issues change and new problems develop.

MARY FLOYD

University Libraries

At its October meeting the Executive Board of the American Library Association took action which provided that on the retirement of various specialists at Headquarters the sal-

aries released thereby should be pooled into a budget to be used for supporting an "advisory and information service." In view of the widespread discussion of the relationship be-

tween the American Library Association and the libraries which form the constituency of the Association of College and Reference Libraries and of a somewhat general dissatisfaction with the services which the American Library Association renders to academic libraries, it seems proper at this point to enquire what services might reasonably be provided—and accepted. The viewpoint throughout is that of the university librarian.

There is a strong feeling in some quarters that the Association of College and Reference Libraries should evolve into an organization which will more nearly parallel that of the learned societies in order to develop the discipline of librarianship on a more professional and scholarly plane. Using this as a point of departure, what services does a learned society render its members? In the first place, it provides opportunity for the dissemination of pertinent knowledge through the medium of a journal supplemented, in some cases, by an active publication program. Second, it furnishes opportunities for its members to meet by holding conferences where ideas may be presented and problems discussed. There may be auxiliary enterprises, but these appear to be the main activities. It is worth noting that both of the above points were included in the report of the policies committee presented to the Association of College and Reference Libraries Board of Directors at the Boston meeting. How well have these objectives been carried forward? At present the journal, *College and Research Libraries*, is functioning at a high level and meetings are held. Is there cause for dissatisfaction then, with the present, and the contemplated, arrangement? It would seem so. The success which *College and Research Libraries* has enjoyed has been due to the energetic activities of a band of volunteer workers without any

help in the form of even one full-time paid staff member. Meetings have been planned in the same manner. The first need to be met is assistance in publication, both of the journal and other materials, and in the planning of stimulating meetings. It seems doubtful if the contemplated reorganization can provide this specialized interest and service within the scope of its activities, particularly as problems of general concern to all librarians are due to be stressed.

In the second place, how useful will a general "advisory and information service" be to university librarians? Information perhaps, but advice, no. Even information would be apt to be limited to the collection and compilation of statistical data, unless an exceedingly competent specialist in academic librarianship can be placed on the staff. And it seems very unlikely that many university librarians would call for and be willing to accept advice unless a top-flight person were available for consultation.

In other words, the proposed reorganization at American Library Association Headquarters seems to hold little promise for university libraries. What is needed, and this seems reasonable enough, is an individual with a good background and experience in academic librarianship on the staff, who would devote his entire time to furthering the interests of this group of libraries. Suggested activities along these lines are the cultivation of mutual understanding between librarians and their colleagues in the learned societies, the planning of stimulating meetings, increasing the membership of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, the encouragement of study and research on problems of outstanding and mutual concern, and the development of an active program of publication.

CARL W. E. HINTZ

Personnel

THE University of California has announced the appointment of John Mackenzie Cory as associate librarian, effective Dec. 1, 1945. Mr. Cory returns to the staff after an absence of seven years and will be responsible for the readers service departments, including reference, loan and shelf, browsing, and the branch libraries. He replaces Jerome K. Wilcox, who has recently assumed the position of librarian of the College of the City of New York.

After graduate study in librarianship at California and Chicago, Mr. Cory went to the University of Alabama as director of libraries, in charge of the reorganization and expansion of that library system. During the war he served successively as senior public library specialist, U.S. Office of Education; chief, Library Program Division, U.S. Office of War Information; and as an officer in the Air Transport Command.

Mr. Cory will bring a valuable background of both local and general experience to the University of California Library at a time when it is preparing plans for extensive physical expansion and improved library service to the rapidly increasing postwar enrolment of the university. In addition to being a graduate of the university and its library school, Mr. Cory is familiar with the operations of the library through previous service in three of its departments. He has retained an active membership in the California Library Association and has shown continued interest in California library activities during his period of service elsewhere.

On going to the University of Alabama Library in 1940, at the time of the opening of its new Gorgas Memorial Library, Mr. Cory had a unique opportunity to supervise the transition of that institution's library facilities from a group of decentralized college and special libraries to a centrally administered and functionally organized university library system. During this period he experimented successfully with improved student orientation materials, specialized microfilm reading room services, and the service aspects of special materials and special collections. From his



John Mackenzie Cory

wartime service with the federal government, his membership in the A.L.A. Library Extension Board, and extensive study under an A.L.A. fellowship, Mr. Cory has had unusual opportunities to obtain a broad view of library services and problems throughout the country.

In assuming his new duties Mr. Cory has expressed a desire to develop the library's services along two principal channels: expanded general library services, primarily for the undergraduate user; and specialized services for the graduate students, faculty members, and other research users of the University of California Library. Anticipating the eventual division of the library's services along these lines, with completion of the projected annex for undergraduate service, Mr. Cory is initiating several programs for the improvement of general and special services in the existing building.

LYON N. RICHARDSON has been appointed as director of libraries of Western Reserve University and professor of English, succeeding Herbert S. Hirshberg who resigned last June to become editorial consultant for the Ameri-



Lyon N. Richardson



Wyman W. Parker

cana Corporation of New York. Since that time George F. Strong, associate director, has been acting director.

Dr. Richardson has been associate professor of English at Adelbert College since 1945, editor of Western Reserve University publications, faculty adviser of the *Reserve Tribune*, chairman of the committee on American culture, and teacher of American literature in the graduate school. He is the author of *A History of Early American Magazines*, author and editor of "Henry James," comprising a biography and selected essays, "Men of Letters in the Hayes Administration," "George William Curtis and Civil Service Reform," and is engaged in a two-volume anthology of American literature.

Dr. Richardson has been a member of the Western Reserve University faculty since 1927, when he was named an instructor in English. He was assistant dean of Adelbert College from 1929 to 1935 and assistant professor of English from 1935 to 1943. He received his bachelor of arts degree in 1921 and his master's degree in 1925 from Western Reserve and his degree of doctor of philosophy in 1931 from Columbia University.

WYMAN W. PARKER was appointed librarian of Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, in January upon his release from active duty in the United States Navy. He replaces

Eleanor M. Hickin, who has been librarian since 1921.

Mr. Parker received his B.A. from Middlebury College in 1934. After graduating from Columbia Library School in 1935, he worked in the Reference Department of the New York Public Library as stack supervisor. He also served as librarian for the Pynson Printers, publishers of *The Colophon*. Summers were spent at the Bread Loaf School of English of Middlebury College as librarian while securing an M.A. in English. A year of travel on the Continent before the war increased his knowledge of the liberal arts as well as his skiing ability.

Mr. Parker was librarian at Middlebury College for four years prior to the war. There, a large collection of foreign books and a collection of rare Americana demanded concentration on administration. He was a director of the Vermont Historical Society and a trustee and W.P.A. personnel director of the Sheldon Museum, an historical collection of regional importance.

After two years' service in the Office of Naval Intelligence and on Admiral King's staff in Washington, D.C., he spent two years overseas as intelligence officer on General MacArthur's naval staff in Australia and New Guinea and on the staff of the admiral commanding allied submarines patrolling in the South China Sea.



Robert L. Gitler

ON Mar. 1, 1946, after three and one-half years as an officer in the United States Navy, Robert L. Gitler became the director of the School of Librarianship at the University of Washington in Seattle, succeeding Ruth Worden, director since 1935.

While an undergraduate at the University of California, Mr. Gitler became a student assistant in the university library, and, upon receiving his B.A. degree in 1930, he entered the School of Librarianship at Berkeley, completing the prescribed curriculum in 1931.

In July 1931 Mr. Gitler went to San Jose State College as circulation librarian. Within the next few years the college broadened the base of its curriculum from that of a teachers' college to a full liberal and industrial arts program, with a resultant growth in its enrollment from fourteen hundred to four thousand students. This provided an opportunity for administrative expansion and experimentation in his work with the head librarian and staff, and in 1936 he was charged with much of the assistance rendered the administration in the planning of the new library building. At this time Mr. Gitler acquired instructional status, teaching courses in book selection and book appreciation as well as the general course in the use of books and libraries.

On leave of absence in 1938, Mr. Gitler attended the Columbia University School of

Library Service, receiving his M.S. in 1939. In the fall of 1939 he returned to San Jose State College, where he resumed his teaching activities and was responsible for expediting the move from the old to the new library building.

From 1942 until his current appointment, Mr. Gitler served in various assignments as an officer in the Navy. He devised a new and intensive training program for the Navy's Negro personnel and was responsible for much of the interracial orientation techniques that were applied by the Navy to units with which he saw service in the Pacific theatre of the war. While overseas he was responsible for the classification of ten thousand men for skills, ratings, and education, as well as the direction of work assignments and preparation of job analysis and work distribution reports, and was active in the disposition and assignment of Negro personnel in Com.Serv.Pac. He was recalled to Washington for special duty in this field, carried on an officer training program at Hampton Institute, and concluded his naval service as commanding officer of the Stewards Mates School, Bainbridge, Md.

Before entering the service, Mr. Gitler was active in professional library associations, serving on numerous committees and holding offices. For 1940-41 he was chairman of the college and university section, California Library Association. He has also contributed to library and educational periodicals.

George A. Osborn

GEORGE A. OSBORN retired from the librarianship of the Rutgers University Library last summer, on June 24, 1945. He had served in the library of his Alma Mater continuously for more than fifty years, since his freshman year as a student in 1893. Even as a student assistant he had quickly absorbed principal responsibility for the library, continuing as its administrator without the title for a number of years after graduation, and receiving appointment in 1907 as the first full-time librarian of the institution. Even as student "heir presumptive" he converted some 28,000 volumes into a library in fact, and went on over the years, with inspired industry, skill, and perseverance, to build that small college library into a major university library with holdings of half a million. His great achieve-

ment has left a rich legacy not only to Rutgers University but also to librarianship.

The achievements of George A. Osborn in a lifetime of service to Rutgers University and its library reflect a very vital kind of librarianship that seems to belie in many ways the kind of man this librarian was. His modesty and self-effacement were innate qualities so pronounced as to suggest at times the monastic, yet his sense of purpose and conviction was so strong as to inspire the confidence of others and overcome all obstacles.

The librarianship of George Osborn of Rutgers may best be characterized by these attributes: It reflects a broad knowledge of materials and appreciation of their importance; it signifies a devotion to scholarship and to the service of scholarship; it is based on a complete devotion both to the ideal of service and to practical realization of the ideal; it

places the individual library user at the focal point of the library, its purposes and its services; it exemplifies an industry and persistence which cannot fail to achieve; it is a practical and productive kind of librarianship which never allows means to obscure or defeat ends; and it is a librarianship that is leavened with a quiet sense of humor and a generosity of spirit that carry the librarian over the rough places.

Harold F. Brigham
Indiana State Library

Frank K. Walter

The many friends of Frank K. Walter, who died on Oct. 28, 1945, may wish to reread the tribute paid to him by J. Christian Bay in the September 1943 issue of *College and Research Libraries*.

Appointments

Charles W. David, director of libraries of the University of Pennsylvania, has announced three major administrative appointments. Dorothy Bemis has been given leave as librarian of the Lippincott Library of the Wharton School of Finance to act as assistant to the director. Arthur T. Hamlin, former research assistant in the university library's reference department and more recently research analyst in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, is chief of service to readers. Rudolf Hirsch, formerly director of the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and more recently in Europe on overseas duty with the Office of War Information, has been named as chief of technical processes. Miss Bemis will continue to act in an advisory capacity to Harriet Lawrence, acting librarian of the Lippincott Library.

Jack Brown, assistant in science and technology, New York Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of Brown University.

Robert J. Stockho, recently released from military service, has been appointed reference librarian of Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.

Dorothea Singer, formerly chief reviser at the School of Library Service, Columbia University, became senior cataloger of the Law Library of New York University on February 1.

Donald A. Sinclair, recently released from the Army, has returned to the Rutgers University Library as curator of New Jerseyana.

William B. Wood is now librarian of the Gordon College of Theology and Missions in Boston.

John B. Stratton, ex-Army, has become assistant circulation librarian of the Ohio State University Library.

Jane Baker Hobson left the Brattleboro, Vt., Public Library, where she had been librarian since 1941, to accept the position of head of circulation of the University of Maryland at College Park.

Frances Farmer has been appointed law librarian of the University of Virginia.

Arthur Weston, professor in the classics department of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., has been appointed librarian.

G. S. Baillie was recently appointed librarian of the Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Baillie was a member of the library staff at Stephens College and more recently at the University of Missouri.

Virginia Murphy recently accepted the coordinate college librarianship at the University of Georgia where she will develop and direct the library program for freshmen. Miss Murphy has formerly been at Mississippi State College for Women, Duke University,

and the Roanoke, Va., Public Library.

Roberta M. Ryan, former assistant in the Law Library of the University of Virginia, has been appointed head of the circulation department at the Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.

David C. Duniway began his new duties as state archivist at the Oregon State Library on January 5. Mr. Duniway has been employed by the National Archives at Washington for the past eight years and has been the field representative for archival work for the Office of Price Administration on the West Coast. He has also served as secretary of the American Association for State and Local History for the last five years.

Lois Baker, law librarian of the University of Oregon, is on leave of absence for a year. Rita Ridings, reference librarian on leave from the University of Wyoming Library, is law librarian of the University of Oregon during Mrs. Baker's absence.

Jean E. Meyer has been appointed union cataloger for the Oregon State System of Higher Education.

Lester J. Cappon has resigned as associate professor of American history of the University of Virginia to accept a position as archivist of Colonial Williamsburg and research editor of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, which is sponsored jointly by Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary. Dr. Cappon, who was consultant in history and archives for the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia, will continue his connection with that library as honorary consultant in archives.

John Cook Wyllie has returned to the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia as curator of rare books, and Francis Lewis Berkeley, Jr., has returned as curator of manuscripts. Both had been in active war service.

Leroy C. Merritt, librarian of the Virginia State Teachers College at Farmville, has returned from a tour of duty in the European Theatre of Operations with the United States Army where he was assigned to the Library Branch of Special Services, Hq. Theatre Service Forces.

Robert Hunt Land succeeded E. G. Swem as librarian of the College of William and Mary on Dec. 1, 1945. Mr. Land had served in the Navy since March 1942. Before enter-

ing the Navy he was an instructor in the department of history at William and Mary and college archivist assigned to research on the proposed history of the college.

E. Judson Humeston, Jr., has been appointed librarian at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, to succeed Ralph A. Fritz who became librarian at Pennsylvania State Teachers College, Kutztown, in September 1945. Dr. Humeston is now serving in the Army and after his discharge will complete some work at George Peabody College before he takes up his duties as librarian. He was formerly on the faculty at Hollins College, Va., and has taught at the Taft School, Watertown, Conn., and the Princeton tutoring school.

Lucille Shanklin has been appointed librarian at Friends University, Wichita, Kan., to succeed Alice Beach who recently resigned. Miss Shanklin was formerly at the Hutchinson, Kan., Army Air Base Library.

Margaret Sandlin has been appointed librarian at Sterling College. She succeeds Dorothy Drury who resigned in the summer of 1945 to become librarian at the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary in Chicago.

Alleen Wilson, who has been librarian at Union College, Barbourville, Ky., during the past two years, became librarian at Baker University on January 1.

Hattie Osborne, acting librarian at Baker University during the war years, has resumed her work as librarian of the Bishop Quayle Bible Collection at that institution.

Joseph B. Rounds, librarian of the Grosvenor Library, returned from service with the U.S. Army Signal Corps to active direction of the Grosvenor Library in November 1945. Julian Park, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Buffalo, who was acting librarian during Mr. Rounds's military leave, has been appointed a trustee of the library. Dr. Park had resigned an earlier appointment as a trustee to serve as acting librarian.

Helen Crawford, formerly classifier at Iowa State College Library, is now in charge of the Medical Library at the University of Wisconsin.

Mary C. Devereaux, on leave of absence in the service of the Army Air Corps since 1943, resumed her duties as assistant professor of library science at the University of

Wisconsin Library School in September 1945.

Victoria Hargrave, formerly extension librarian at Iowa State College, is now librarian of the Lane Library at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

Joseph S. Jackson, formerly an assistant in the Kenyon College Library, Gambier, Ohio, became librarian of Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., in September 1945.

Louis Kaplan, who has been in the U.S. Navy since March 1943, resumed his duties as reference librarian at the University of Wisconsin on Dec. 1, 1945. Helen Northup is associate reference librarian at the university library.

Rachel Katherine Schenk, formerly circulation librarian at Purdue University, became assistant professor of library science at the University of Wisconsin Library School in September 1945.

Loretta Swift, formerly head cataloger at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., is now assistant librarian at Lawrence College.

Donald A. Woods became librarian at the Milwaukee State Teachers College in September 1945. He had previously been librarian of the Wisconsin State Teachers College Library, Superior.

Eva Bowden has been appointed librarian of Lander College, Greenville, S.C.

Mrs. Mae S. Johnson has been appointed librarian of Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.

Betsey Fleet, formerly reference assistant at Washington and Lee University and Virginia Military Institute and recently a lieutenant in the WAVES, became reference

librarian at Kent, Ohio, State University Library on March 1.

Robinson Spencer, formerly librarian of Willamette University, became cataloger at the Library of the College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif., in August 1945.

Alice Charlton, formerly chief cataloger at the John Crerar Library, has been appointed acting chief of the Bibliography Division of the Stanford University Libraries.

Kathrine E. Johnson has been appointed as engineering librarian of the Stanford University Libraries.

Melvin C. Oathout, until recently in the United States Coast Guard, has been appointed librarian of the Hopkins Transportation Library of the Stanford University Libraries.

William Howard Brett has been appointed to succeed George Farrier as stack supervisor at the University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Brett entered the Army Signal Corps as an officer in July 1942 and from March 1945 until his discharge in October served as director of the School for Unit Librarians in London and in Paris.

Douglas W. Bryant has been appointed assistant librarian in charge of the administrative office at the University of California, Berkeley. From 1942 to 1945 Mr. Bryant served as head of the Technical Information Branch and the Airplane Handbook Section of the Navy Department's Bureau of Aeronautics in Washington. Before entering the Navy he was assistant chief of the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library.

Retirements

Mabel Zoe Wilson has retired after forty-three years as librarian of Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham.

Alice D. McKee, reference librarian of Ohio State University, retired on Dec. 31, 1945. She has been on the staff since 1912.

Mrs. Catherine Lipop Graves has retired as law librarian of the University of Virginia after thirty-three years of service.

Anna M. Tarr, librarian of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., since 1926, retired on February 1.

General

The American Book Center for War Devastated Libraries,

Inc., came into existence in April 1945 as an outgrowth of a conference held by the Department of State and the Library of Congress. It is sponsored by the Joint Committee on War Devastated and Other Libraries of the Council of National Library Associations and is recognized as the coordinating agency for restocking libraries in Europe and the Far East. The center proposes to conduct a national campaign to stockpile printed materials useful for scholarly investigation and for the physical, economic, industrial, and social rehabilitation of allied nations. Such materials will be solicited as gifts from publishers, learned societies, libraries, educational institutions, scholars, scientists, and other individuals throughout the United States. Control of the center is through the following officers and board of directors: Sidney B. Hill, president; Frederic G. Melcher, vice president; Wyllis E. Wright, secretary; Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, treasurer; Milton E. Lord, chairman; Luther H. Evans, Harry Miller Lydenberg, Keyes D. Metcalf, Brother Aurelian Thomas, and Edward N. Waters. The center early announced the policy of making its services available, in the beginning, only to the allied nations but reserved the right to include other nations if and when inclusion was recommended by the Department of State. The principal program has been delayed through difficulties of finding financial support. It is now hoped that sufficient funds may be realized through various national organizations in this country which represent the interests of each of the recipient nations. Meanwhile, plans have gone forward to distribute stockpiles of government documents and miscellaneous materials in the hands of certain government agencies in advance of the national stockpiling campaign.

The Division of Surplus Property Utilization, U.S. Office of Education, issued a memorandum on Dec. 5, 1945, which deals with state education agencies for surplus property. The Surplus Property Act of 1944 had provided generally "to channel surplus goods on the basis of need to nonprofit school systems, libraries, universities," etc. To help carry out this program the legislature or governor of each state was requested to designate or create an agency by Jan. 1, 1946,

News from

with responsibility to represent the various public and private educational institutions within a state and to cooperate with the U.S. Office of Education. Among other duties, this agency, to be known as the state educational agency for surplus property, is responsible for collecting estimates of need for items of surplus property from all eligible educational institutions in the state and for transmitting promptly to these institutions data and information supplied by the U.S. Office of Education relative to quantities, condition, prices, etc., of surplus property.

The *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* published in November 1945 a list of "One Hundred Books on Architecture" suitable for public libraries, which had been compiled by Dean Turpin C. Bannister under the direction of the institute's committee on education. A choice of twenty-five titles is indicated for smaller libraries. Reprints of the list are available on request from the institute, 1741 New York Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

The *Journal of Higher Education* for October 1945 carries an article on "The Program of the Library School" by Carl M. White, director of libraries, Columbia University.

Higher Education Looks Ahead (Bulletin 1945, No. 8, U.S. Office of Education) by E. V. Hollis and R. C. M. Flynt is a useful compilation of reports of postwar plans in the colleges and universities of the country. Among the topics discussed are forces and agencies that condition state and local planning, state-wide planning for postwar higher education, institutional organization for planning, actions taken and proposed in important areas of planning, and selected institutional plans. The eleven-page bibliography at the end of the bulletin was prepared by Mrs. Elizabeth N. Layton.

A compilation useful to veterans and to librarians assisting veterans is *A Guide to Colleges, Universities and Professional Schools in the United States*, prepared under the direction of Carter V. Good for the American Council on Education at the request of the Army. The guide not only contains information about courses, degrees, and requirements, but also about such matters as housing for

the Field

married students, opportunities for part-time work, campus regulations, etc.

In *Historia, Organizacion y Servicios de la Biblioteca del Congreso de Los Estados Unidos de America* (Buenos Aires, 1945. 47p.) Jorge B. Vivas reviews the history, services, objectives, collections, finances, and organization of the Library of Congress.

More than three
East hundred volumes connected with the life

and work of Charles Dickens and some fifty framed prints of portraits of him and characters in his novels have recently been received by the Colby College Library. The books and pictures, together with hundreds of pamphlets and clippings, were gathered by the late W. O. Fuller, for sixty-seven years editor of the Rockland, Me., *Courier Gazette*, and have been presented by his widow as a memorial to him. The collection is particularly strong in guidebooks and interpretative material, but includes several complete sets and many separate volumes of the works themselves.

On February 22 the Colby College Library, in its meeting of associates, memorialized the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of A. E. Housman's *A Shropshire Lad*. Professor Carl J. Weber presented his collection of more than sixty editions of the poem, many in mint condition and exceedingly rare, to the library. Gilmore Warner, librarian, announced the publication by the library of the jubilee edition of *A Shropshire Lad* (Southworth-Anthonsen Press, \$3), edited by Dr. Weber and containing notes and a detailed semicentennial bibliography of the editions.

During the summer quarter of 1946 two courses will be offered at Kent State University by a newly formed department of library science, which will offer credit to teacher-librarians. These courses are a response to the North Central Association's requirements that school librarians must have a minimum of six semester hours in library science and in some cases must have a minimum of sixteen semester hours. In the fall quarter a series of six courses will begin and will run throughout the year, making it possible to have a minor in library science in the school of educa-

tion. The courses in the summer quarter will be taught by John B. Nicholson, Jr., librarian, and Mrs. Ola W. Whetten.

Charles W. David, director of libraries of the University of Pennsylvania, reports that the library received as a gift a small collection of manuscript city records from Gross Gerau in Hessen, Germany, extending from 1583 to 1642. The donor's slip which accompanied the gift stated, "They were taken from a prisoner in a Nazi camp by an American who sent them to us." Dr. David writes further:

We feel that these records are of value to the city of Gross Gerau, and that it would be wrong for us to keep them here. We are accordingly taking steps to return them to the city of Gross Gerau at the earliest possible moment. We feel moreover that this small transaction is worthy of some publicity, since we are anxious to exert what influence we can against the impulse to appropriate the cultural possessions of a conquered enemy.

The University of Pennsylvania Library opened an exhibition of Franklin's work on electricity to the public on January 19 to coincide with founder's day. Many private collectors and Philadelphia institutions loaned unusual items for this exhibit.

The Colby College Library celebrated its homecoming on Nov. 10, 1945, with two exhibitions of interest. Between 150 and 200 copies of newspapers sent back by Colby alumni from military fronts and cities all over the world were displayed in the main reading room. In the treasure room representative items from the book arts, Robinson, and Hardy collections, the "sentimental library" of association items, manuscripts, and letters, and early and foreign imprints were exhibited.

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, has announced a gift of \$125,000 from George W. Ritter, an attorney of Cincinnati, for a library building to be known as the Ritter Library in memory of Mr. Ritter's parents. It will provide space for one hundred thousand volumes, and will be equipped to meet the needs of a thousand students. James W. Pugsley is librarian.

The University of Akron's Bierce Library is working on blueprints for an addition to the present library building for temporary use. A new library building is planned as one of a group of new university buildings, a project made possible by a gift of \$605,000 from the

rubber companies in the Akron area in October 1945.

In April 1945 the Bierce Library, University of Akron, cooperating with the Akron Public Library, began publication of the bulletin *Facts and Figures*, for business and labor interests. Topics covered, under the general heading of "Tools for Business Planning" have been: (1) Transition from war to peace, (2) How to keep abreast of happenings in Washington, and (3) Designs for community planning. Josephine A. Cushman is librarian.

Goddard College Library has been loaned a private collection of about two thousand volumes by a member of the Goddard College faculty. The collection includes modern poetry, sets of modern and nineteenth-century authors (among them D. H. Lawrence, Christopher Morley, and Thoreau), first editions, signed editions, and sets of *Transition*, *New Writing*, and *Print*.

Middle West The Macalester College Library recently completed cat-

aloging its Neill Collection of old and rare books and manuscripts and opened the collection for the use of students, faculty, and other scholars, according to an announcement made by William P. Tucker, librarian. The collection—chiefly history, biography, and description and travel pertaining to the early Minnesota region—consists of some 1600 books in addition to manuscripts and pictures. Other valuable items include early Americana in general, a few incunabula, early Bibles, and Bibles in many languages, including some of the American Indian tongues. Manuscript items include letters written by William Penn, George Washington, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, William Dean Howells, William Cullen Bryant, and John Greenleaf Whittier. The collection was given by Edward Duffield Neill, pioneer educator, historian, minister, and public official, who at one time served as private secretary to President Lincoln and as American consul in Dublin.

A new program for the preparation of teacher-librarians has been introduced at Western Michigan College of Education, Kalamazoo, beginning with the academic year 1945-46. The program is supported jointly by the college and by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation which has set aside \$44,000 to be

used over a five-year period. The new department of teacher-librarian training is under the direction of Alice Louise LeFevre. The curriculum provides opportunity for candidates for the A.B. or the B.S. degrees to present either a major of twenty-four semester hours or a minor of fifteen semester hours in library science and to meet the requirements for state certification. The courses are planned with the needs of school librarians in mind, with emphasis upon the function of the school library as a coordinating agency with public and county libraries in the community. Quarters in the library building include a library room to house the professional and study collection of books. Dorothy W. Curtiss, assistant professor at the Columbia University School of Library Service, organized and cataloged the initial book collection.

The Beech Aircraft Corporation of Wichita has given five thousand dollars to the University of Wichita for the purchase of technical books and periodicals in the field of aviation. Other libraries and institutions in the area will be encouraged to make use of the materials.

A valuable collection of historical documents was recently given to the Abbey Library at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan., by the Rev. R. F. Paquette of Newport, Mich. Nineteen of the 140 pieces are parchment manuscripts—papal bulls, rescripts, and letters, dating from about 1550 to 1800, with a few from the duchy of Venice dated about 1790. Most of these are in Latin, some are in Italian. Most of the documents on paper are manuscripts, but a few, including ten passports (Papal States, Italy, Sardinia), a number of hunting licenses, permits to sell liquor, etc., are filled-in forms, all with dates between 1840 and 1860. Five original letters dealing with the Napoleonic wars, and apparently so far unpublished, are included in the collection. The only pieces in English are two letters of introduction for the sons of the Marquis Torlonia (Rome). One of them is dated at Leghorn, Feb. 26, 1803; the other, at Birmingham, Sept. 19, 1804.

In order to make the Ottawa University Library more useful to the students and faculty, the librarian, Lucille Childears, has rearranged the books according to the divisional plan. Books most in demand are placed

on open shelves in divisional groups corresponding to the divisions of the college curriculum. Duplicates and more specialized books remain in the stacks. The arrangement increases administrative problems but has proved quite satisfactory.

An article by Ralph A. Fritz, former librarian, and Esther Park, reference librarian, State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kan., entitled "Seeing Contemporary Affairs" appeared in the October 1945 issue of *See and Hear*, a new periodical on audio-visual learning.

South

The Classified List of Periodicals for College Libraries

and the *Classified List of Reference Books for College Libraries*, which were distributed in 1940 by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, are now being revised under the editorship of W. Stanley Hoole, director of libraries, University of Alabama. A committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Brainard Cheney, reference librarian, Joint University Libraries, Nashville, is revising the list of reference books; and a committee, of which Virginia Trumper, serials librarian, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, is chairman, is responsible for the list of periodicals. The work of the committees is being supervised by a college library advisory committee of which A. F. Kuhlman, director, Joint University Libraries, is chairman. It is hoped that the revised lists will be available by October 1946.

The University of Alabama Library was recently presented with approximately two hundred books by and about Edmund Burke. The collection was the gift of the widow of Colonel Hopson Owen Murfee, who was secretary of the Edmund Burke American Memorial Committee for the Original Thirteen American Colonies.

The University of Georgia Libraries recently received the personal library of John Wilkinson Jenkins, who for twenty-five years was professor of economics at the university. The gift of 1050 volumes and several thousand pamphlets, covering the general subject of economics and particularly the fields of transportation, marketing, and investments, was made by Mrs. Jenkins as a memorial to her husband.

The Georgia School of Technology Library

has received a grant of thirty thousand dollars from the General Education Board. The fund will be used to purchase back files of technical and scientific journals to support research and graduate study in the engineering fields.

An Index of Indexes and Minor Collections not fully displayed in the card catalog of the Library of the University of Texas (Prelim. ed. Austin, Library of the University of Texas, 1945. 20p. Mimeo.) is a guide to 124 different collections in the various departments of that library, which has been prepared mainly for the guidance of the Texas staff. However, since most large libraries tend to make indexes of special files and collections, it is of interest to others as an example of a well-organized guide to such sources of information. The listing of some of the collections may also be suggestive and helpful to librarians responsible for inter-library borrowing. The arrangement is by department, and there is a fairly detailed index of subjects and proper names.

The University of North Carolina Library has been presented the personal library of the late Edward Vernon Howell, former dean of the school of pharmacy, by his nephew, Kay Kyser. The collection is especially rich in historical botanical materials, early herbals both European and American, and North Caroliniana. It also includes valuable manuscript material concerning Henri Harrisse which Dean Howell had collected with the purpose of writing a biography of that distinguished historian.

The Friends of the University of North Carolina organization has been active in the publication of the *Bookmark*, a leaflet of library news which appears at irregular intervals and has now reached six numbers. The present officers of the Friends of the Library are: Louis R. Wilson, chairman; John Sprunt Hill, honorary chairman; F. M. Hanes, vice chairman; Charles E. Rush, ex officio secretary; Mrs. Lyman Cotten, secretary; Mary Thornton, assistant secretary.

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N.C., reports that funds for a library building to cost five hundred thousand dollars are rapidly coming in. A stack capable of housing 250,000 volumes is contemplated. The library, now numbers approximately 70,000 volumes.

Funds for a survey of the University of South Carolina libraries have been granted by the General Education Board. The survey is being conducted by Louis R. Wilson and Maurice F. Tauber.

The Greensboro Library Club of North Carolina undertook, in 1945, the listing of periodical holdings of the libraries in Greensboro and vicinity, including Greensboro College, Guilford College, and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. Virginia Trumper, of the Woman's College, has edited this union list and has made it available for distribution in mimeographed form.

A guide to the collection of bound magazines and important indexes in the East Carolina Teachers College Library, Greenville, has been compiled and published by Wendell W. Smiley, librarian.

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is planning a third work conference for the summer of 1946. W. Stanley Hoole, director of libraries, University of Alabama, is serving as the library consultant for the committee on work conferences.

During World War II the Virginia State Library microfilmed some 660,000 manuscript pages or items, most of them security copies of early public records of counties in eastern Virginia. The library also copied by photostat some 140,000 pages or items, including 142 county record books, and restored some 170,000 manuscripts and printed pages.

The Virginia State Library has taken over most of the extension loan service of the Extension Division of the University of Virginia. However, books in those fields in which the state library does not specialize, such as technology, are still available from the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia. By this cooperative arrangement the resources of the two largest libraries of the state support serious study and investigation.

The Alderman Library at the University of Virginia has recently issued three publications: (1) the *Fourteenth Annual Report on Historical Collections, University of Virginia Library, for the Year 1943-44*; (2) a facsimile of the 1828 *Catalogue of the Library of the University of Virginia*, number six in the University of Virginia Bibliographical Series; and (3) *Iron Works at Tuball: Terms and Conditions for their Lease as stated by Alex-*

ander Spotswood on the twentieth day of July 1739, number five of the Publications of the Tracy W. McGregor Library.

The Alexander Macaulay Memorial Collection of the College of William and Mary now numbers about one thousand titles. The collection is a memorial to a Virginian who died in 1813 at Pasto, Colombia, in the struggle for the independence of the countries which make up Gran Colombia. It was begun at the suggestion of E. G. Swem and has been made possible through the cooperation of Enrique Naranjo, of Boston. Its purpose is to give the students and faculty an enlarged concept of the history, literature, and general culture of South American countries through the writings of authors of those countries.

The Federal Works Agency recently approved \$32,000 to defray the architect's fees for preliminary sketches for the new library building at the University of Georgia. Plans are being developed for a modular type building with subject divisional reading rooms, bookstack areas, seminar rooms, and faculty studies. It is estimated that the building, which will be named the "Ilah Dunlap Little Memorial Library," will cost approximately one million dollars.

On Nov. 19, 1945, the Friends of the Duke University Libraries met for the annual meeting. The speaker was Julian P. Boyd, librarian of Princeton University and a former student of Duke University. Dr. Boyd spoke on the subject ". . . But Written Letter Dwelleth." He discussed the broader problems of libraries in their relation to educational aims and the major aspects of responsibilities that face teachers and scholars in relation to the materials of scholarship.

On Dec. 3, 1945, the Staff Association of the Duke University Libraries held a meeting with the staff of the University of North Carolina Library as its guests. The speaker was Harvie Branscomb, dean of the divinity school and former director of the Duke University Libraries. In his address on "Library Development in Brazil," he described the work of the commission, of which he was a member, appointed by the American Library Association to visit Brazil and to advise their department of education concerning the reorganization of the National Library of Brazil.

The University of South Carolina Library

expects to complete its reclassification from Cutter to Dewey during the next three years. The General Education Board has contributed to the project six thousand dollars outright and thirty thousand dollars on a matching basis.

During its centennial celebration, Limestone College, Gaffney, S.C., received from alumnae several hundred documents relating to the history of the college.

The State Medical College of South Carolina has been given the library of L. M. Stokes, a trustee of the college.

Mrs. J. H. Crosland, librarian of the Georgia School of Technology, was named Atlanta Woman of the Year in Education for 1945. Last year Mrs. Crosland, who has been librarian since 1927, obtained a grant of thirty thousand dollars to the library from the General Education Board.

West The Regents of the University of California have authorized a survey of the book collections in the university libraries. The university has eight campuses in all, with separate institutions at Berkeley, Los Angeles, Davis, Santa Barbara, La Jolla, and Mount Hamilton. The number of accessioned volumes within the system runs to more than two million. The purposes of the survey are to assess the present strengths and weaknesses of the several collections, to ascertain possibilities of avoiding duplication within the system, and to lay the foundation for a systematic acquisitions program for the next decade. President Robert Gordon Sproul of the university appointed Fulmer Mood to conduct the work of the survey and designated him special assistant to the president. Dr. Mood has taught at Berkeley and Harvard and served as librarian at the Redlands University from 1939 to 1941. More recently, he was chief of archives, Historical Division, Army Air Forces Headquarters, Washington. Dr. Mood began work on the survey in January 1945 and expects to announce its completion sometime during 1946.

The Library Council of the University of California is concerned with library problems affecting more than one campus, with consistency of policy and practices, and with the appropriate distribution of responsibility. The council is composed of the dean of the school

of librarianship, the librarian of each campus having a single library, and the ranking librarian of campuses having more than one library. The executive committee, consisting of the head librarians of the university's libraries at Berkeley and Los Angeles and the dean of the library school, is empowered to prepare agenda for meetings and to deal with questions affecting only the university's larger libraries. Because of its small size, the executive committee has no formal chairman, but it does have a secretary whose position will rotate biennially between the Berkeley librarian, the Los Angeles librarian, and the dean of the school of librarianship, in that order. Donald Coney is secretary for the years 1946 and 1947, after which the position will pass to Dr. Powell at Los Angeles.

Pacific College Library, Newberg, Ore., has assembled a "Quaker Corner" of 532 volumes of biography, memoirs, history of Friends, and books written by Quakers, including religious works and fiction. The collection is being used by historians and people interested in tracing their ancestors as well as by students in church history classes.

The University of British Columbia Library has received a substantial gift from the Lady Lions Club of Vancouver. The money is being used for recreational reading collections for the residence huts and students' cooperative houses.

An increased state library appropriation of \$15,000 by the 1945 Oregon legislature has made possible the creation of the position of state archivist at the Oregon State Library. David C. Duniway, formerly at the National Archives at Washington, has been appointed to the position.

The University of California Library at Los Angeles has recently received a collection of five hundred children's books formed by the late Olive Percival.

The University of California Library recently received an interesting gift collection of musical scores from the library of Paul Steindorff, who was choragus of the university from 1912 to 1923 and a prominent member of musical circles in the Bay area. The gift was presented by his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Shafer. It includes one hundred bound volumes and approximately one hundred pieces of music, including light opera, songs, and classical music.

Review Articles

General Education

General Education in a Free Society; Report of the Harvard Committee, with an introduction by James Bryant Conant. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1945. xix, 267p.

In the winter of 1942-43, James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, appointed a committee of twelve members from the faculty on general education in a free society and secured an appropriation from the Harvard corporation of sixty thousand dollars to meet the expenses incurred by the committee in the conduct of a study of general education. *General Education in a Free Society*, published in the summer of 1945, embodies the results of the investigation of the committee.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Paul H. Buck, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, was drawn from the faculties of arts and sciences and of education and was directed not so much to make recommendations for general education in Harvard College as "to venture into the vast field of American educational experience in quest of a concept of general education that would have validity for a free society."

Charged with this duty, the committee set about its work and, in the course of its prolonged, careful study, secured assistance from many members of the university and of the faculties of other colleges and universities and from representatives of other educational organizations at various levels of education.

The report of the committee is presented in six chapters under the following headings: I. Education in the United States; II. Theory of General Education; III. Problems of Diversity; IV. Areas of Education; the Secondary School; V. General Education in Harvard College; and VI. General Education in the Community.

Facts with which the committee had to deal were the tremendous growth in enrolment in secondary schools and colleges during the twentieth century; the corresponding expansion of the curricula of the secondary schools and colleges; and the wide range of abilities

possessed by individual students—all pointing to the desirability of the provision of a kind of education by means of which all students, whether rich or poor, of high mental ability or low, book-minded or hand-minded, whether terminating their formal studies in the secondary school or continuing them through college and professional study, should acquire certain skills and common methods of learning and common points of view, appreciations, and understandings of such a nature as to enable them "to think effectively, to communicate their thought clearly, to make relevant judgments, and to discriminate successfully among values."

Since the individual is destined to live his life as a member of a free society or democracy, it was considered essential that his general education should be directed to the development of the good man, in order that he may become a good and useful citizen of a democratic society. In this sense, Chapter II, which deals with the theory of general education, is the most important of the six, since it defines general education as contrasted with special education, describes its nature, and makes clear the function it is to perform in a democratic society.

The third chapter analyses the great differences among individuals in ability, background, and point of view and poses the question, "How can general education be so adapted to different ages and, above all, differing abilities and outlooks, that it can appeal deeply to each, yet remain in goal and essential teaching the same for all?" The answer to this question is provided in the fourth chapter for the secondary school and in the fifth chapter for Harvard College. In these chapters, man's need for knowledge relating to his physical environment, to his membership in society, and to his own inner life is considered, as well as the specific contributions that the sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities respectively may make in supplying this fundamentally essential knowledge. The suggestions outlined for the secondary school can be adapted to the needs of a wide

variety of schools and would go far in securing unity of attitude and points of view of students at the secondary school level regardless of differences in abilities, environment, economic status, and other characteristics. The suggestions for Harvard College take the form of definite curricula that require (1) the pursuit of a given number of courses in general education not previously offered and (2) the modification of other courses previously given that will emphasize general education as well as special education, to which they have heretofore been largely devoted.

For the secondary school student, whether with high intelligence or low, whether book-minded or hand-minded, whether pursuing terminal courses or going on to college or entering a professional school, a procedure is outlined which, it is believed, will insure the development of the abilities to think, to communicate thought, to form relevant judgments, and to make judgments that are appropriate to the good citizen of a free society. For the Harvard College student, if the faculty adopts the proposed curricula, there will be less freedom of election in the area of general education than there has been in the past and more emphasis in other courses, in the areas of concentration and specialization, upon those aspects of the subjects which will promote general education. For the adult student in the community, most of his study, both formal and informal, will be rich in courses in which general education will play the dominant role.

President Conant, in commenting on the report in his "Introduction," characterizes the first four chapters as "the product of a study unique in the history of American education." He also considers the report unusual in that while it involved a dozen members of the faculties of arts and sciences and education, it represents the unanimous view of the group; it is not based on compromise.

Whether or not the study is unique may well be questioned, particularly by those who have contributed to the preparation of *General Education: Its Nature, Scope, and Essential Elements* (W. S. Gray, editor, 1934); *General Education in the American College* (Alvin C. Eurich, chairman, 1939); *General Education in the American High School* (B. Lamar Johnson, editor, 1942); *Education for All American Youth* (Educational Policies Commission, 1944); *Design for General Education*

(American Council on Education, 1944); and *On General and Liberal Education: A Symposium* (Association for General and Liberal Education, 1945). The studies by these groups, and the even earlier study by the faculty of the University of Chicago that led to the setting up of the curriculum of the college, have dealt with many aspects of general education and have contributed to the clarification of the ideas presented in the Harvard report. In fact, the curriculum of the college of the University of Chicago has long been primarily concerned with general education very similar to that recommended by the Harvard Committee. Controversy over the term "liberal education" and the A.B. degree to which the Chicago curriculum leads, has obscured somewhat the fundamental character of the training which it has provided at the secondary school and college levels, through its general as well as its special courses. Fortunately, the Harvard report has avoided the controversial elements that have been associated with the Chicago plan and that have obscured somewhat its highly significant values. Furthermore, the report is written with such clarity and such freedom from educational terminology that it carries conviction as to the adequacy of the analysis of the problem considered and of the soundness of the proposals presented for the promotion of general education in the future.

The study is both significant and timely and it will greatly influence education at all levels in the future. It points out soberly and with convincing logic the fact that in the modern world, ushered in by the atomic bomb and V-J Day, some means must be found by which every citizen of the United States shall gain an understanding of his heritage and of what his duties as a citizen are. This can no longer be left to chance, except at the peril of all that America has thus far held dear.

The potential value of the study for the librarian is great, whether public, school, college, or university. The report sets forth the objectives of general education with a directness that will enable him to understand one of the major goals of present-day American education. Consequently, he can organize and administer his library in such a way as to increase the contribution that it may make to the perfection of American democracy.—*Louis R. Wilson*.

The Ph.D. Degree and Research

Toward Improving Ph.D. Programs. Ernest V. Hollis. Washington, D.C., American Council on Education, 1945.

Is the function of doctoral study in universities to advance the frontiers of knowledge or to provide students with the intellectual attainments which they will need in their vocational lives? The author of this volume inclines toward the latter view of social usefulness in determining the content of graduate study and offers history, opinion, fact, and logic in support of his position.

His argument may be put bluntly. The American graduate school is in reality an advanced professional school. Sixty-five per cent of the recipients of Ph.D. degrees become college professors and 20 per cent industrial research workers. Productive research is more and more being conducted at the post-graduate level, in industrial laboratories, and by endowed research organizations. Why not face this reality and devise a program of graduate study which serves the vocational need of students?

One need have only limited contact with academic traditions to recognize this as an unorthodox viewpoint. And one need have only slight acquaintance with the degree structure of American higher education to recognize this as an attack upon a sacred anachronism of the academic world.

Mr. Hollis supports his contention that the vocational use of the Ph.D. degree is primarily professional by tabulating statistics of the present employment of 22,000 persons who received the Ph.D. degree in the decade 1930-40. He further offers as evidence the opinions of employers of Ph.D. recipients and of the recipients themselves, both of which groups display a confusion and inconsistency that can be pulled together only after considerable interpretation. Mr. Hollis does not support his contention concerning the relative unimportance of academic research by either fact or group opinions but rather by his own convictions, exemplified for example in the following quotation: "Life in government and industry has become too complex and too dependent on research to leave so vital a function to the off-hours of university professors and the amateur work of their advanced students."

The position of this volume is entirely misunderstood if Mr. Hollis' emphasis upon a vocational foundation for graduate study is interpreted to mean that he wants more narrowly professional courses in the graduate curriculum—more accountancy in the business school, more quantitative analysis in the chemistry department, and more cataloging in the library school. On the contrary, he abhors the very technical emphasis that often accompanies research specialization. In its place, he advocates a single integrated graduate school in universities which would aim at a broad scholarly product prepared to meet not only the technical but also the philosophical and social demands of professional life. Specialization would not be entirely abandoned. The dissertation would be retained but it would not be designed as an original contribution to knowledge but as a "... project that focuses attention on securing command of a variety of research methods and skills in critical appraisal of the work of others." Aptly he quotes Nicholas Murray Butler's aphorism, "a broad man sharpened to a point."

Librarians will raise two questions about the position taken in the book. Would the adoption of improvements in Ph.D. programs here suggested make any difference in academic library use and status? What significance has this viewpoint for graduate education for librarianship?

A broader program of graduate study would increase the use of library resources. This conclusion is not a pious hope but a logical consequence. It is inherent in the wider range of content to be dealt with. It is inherent in decreased dependence upon the special technical apparatus of subject areas. It is inherent in the orderly study of other scholarly works in the dissertation. Mr. Hollis recognizes this consequence when he contrasts the irrelevance of tests in foreign language ability for most graduate students with the importance of demonstrated ability to use library resources.

However, lest librarians derive undue comfort from this observation, a danger in the trend toward broader graduate study must be pointed out. Library organization displays the same weakness which Mr. Hollis criticizes

in the graduate curriculum. Materials are related to each other in terms of narrow specialization. To what extent does the organization of materials in libraries facilitate an understanding of the social results of technological process on the part of the graduate science student? To what extent does the organization promote the formulation of a philosophy of purpose on the part of the graduate social science student? To what extent does it aid the graduate library student in integrating subject content with the techniques of his profession? The shortcomings of library organization are apparent enough under the present system. They may reach the breaking point if additional educational demands are made upon the library.

There is also a connection between Mr. Hollis' thesis and graduate education for librarianship. In the past all professional fields have come in for a full measure of censure as legitimate areas for graduate academic study from such critics as Abraham Flexner and Norman Foerster. Here is an educator who not only maintains that professional fields are legitimate candidates for graduate status (if they can define a scholarly as distinct from technical content) but goes further and suggests that pure subject areas give greater attention to professional needs in their graduate programs. This involves the radical assertion that professional fields, no less than subject fields, present problems in research and practice which require high scholarly attainment for solution.

The academic world is organized into a hierarchy in terms of specialization. Status of an individual or a discipline is measured

by degree of specialization. In the sense of the material dealt with, librarianship is not a specialization but a generalization. This has been the source of its difficulty in becoming established among academic disciplines. Actually, the most crying need of the academic world, and of the larger world of knowledge, may be synthesis which cuts across specialization—and the librarian may be one of the few agents of synthesis in the realm of scholarship.

Librarianship, then, is not ostracized from the circle of graduate discipline in the view of this book. But neither is it automatically a member of the circle. Like any field, it must present an intellectual content requiring broad scholarly preparation. This view, by clarifying the issue, hastens the day when that intellectual content must be defined. And by its emphasis upon a comprehensive program of graduate study, this view points librarianship toward an orientation for its content that may be summarily suggested in the phrase "the organization of recorded knowledge for use." One cannot help but play with the idea of graduate study in librarianship which would be directed by a university interdepartmental committee having such a title.

Mr. Hollis' call to new roads in graduate education lacks the force and originality to be found in recent calls in undergraduate education by Hutchins, Maritain, Wriston, and others. It does not even present a belated codification of a long-existing trend, as does the Harvard report. But it is what has been notably lacking in the literature of graduate education, an honest and reflective statement of purpose and method.—*Lowell Martin*.

The State University and the Humanities

A State University Surveys the Humanities. Edited with a Foreword by Loren C. MacKinney, Nicholson B. Adams, and Harry K. Russell. (University of North Carolina Sesquicentennial Publications, Louis R. Wilson, director.) Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1945. xi, 262p.

Reading *A State University Surveys the Humanities* is like strolling down the inviting avenue of an old city, say Boston or Charleston or Williamsburg. Here is an ancient residence, recently renovated; there, one, time-

worn and respectably weary but still tenanted; and yonder, across the street, a self-conscious new one, lately erected and bearing, we somehow feel, a shy embarrassment at having been placed in such a sedate and austere genteel neighborhood.

Our first reaction to this motley is to blame the city fathers for their failure to plan ahead. Are there no zoning regulations here? Unsatisfied, we criticize especially the mayor and his council. Failing there, we naturally find fault with the architects. Then, suddenly, we

remember that in these days of priorities and shortages one must take what he can get, using unskilled local labor and green lumber, if need be. What matters if this dwelling is carefully planned and livable and that one next door a shotgun structure? The idea is to get the people housed, willy-nilly, even if the planning board has to pull its punches.

The humanist editors of *A State University Surveys the Humanities* set out "to show that the humanities are not merely a group of academic subjects, but that they represent an ideal which can permeate all human activity." In support of this fact they invited "natural scientists, social scientists, and professional men, as well as men of letters, to collaborate in setting forth past experiences, present problems, and future aspirations in humanistic education." These aims are correctly premised upon a belief in the humanistic *ideal* (as contrasted with humanistic *subjects*) which, if properly understood, "involves a broad view of man's struggle to place himself in his environment, and . . . offers a noble tradition to guide him in his development." No quarrel is picked with vocational education—man cannot live by bread alone. But necessary though specialized training is, something more is needed, "something that touches the spirit as well as the body, something that exalts the dignity of man's personality." This "something" the humanistic ideal supplies "by emphasizing the development of the whole man, inclusive of special skills, whether mechanical, industrial, artistic, or professional." With so broad a premise, we believe, no thinking man would attempt to disagree. Moreover, its acceptance rightly implies "that educating students into maturity and citizenship in a complex world is a most important obligation of a university."

The humanities as they have been and are taught at the University of North Carolina serve naturally as a point of departure for the seventeen authors whose chapters compose the volume. Except for Wallace E. Caldwell, whose admirable historical section outlines the growth of the humanistic ideal at Chapel Hill, 1795-1945, and thereby forms Part I of the volume, each writer was apparently given his head. Part II is the work of eleven in-service instructors (two in literature, and one each in history, philosophy, romance languages, music, art, sociology, edu-

cation and psychology, zoology, and mathematics); Part III, the views of four professional men (a doctor, a lawyer, a businessman, and an erstwhile professor of journalism), three of whom are graduates of the university; and Part IV, a concluding essay, by an ex-professor of English, which envisages the future university as one whose whole program is steeped in the humanistic philosophy. Although the majority of contributors come from the ranks of the humanists, the social, biological, and physical sciences, as well as the business world, are adequately represented. It should perhaps be noted that the humanities at Chapel Hill include "the departments of art, classics, comparative linguistics, dramatic art, English, general and comparative literature, Germanic languages, journalism, music, romance languages, and the following departments which also belong to other divisions: education, history, and philosophy."

Throughout the volume there runs the central theme that the division of humanities claims no monopoly on liberal or general education, yet believes that each and every course in the university curriculum should "embody the humanistic spirit and thus inculcate attitudes and habits of approach characteristic of informed and mature persons." Amid the welter of recent books on liberal education this can hardly be called a startling point of view. Hoyt Hudson's *Educating Liberally*, Jacques Barzun's *Teacher in America*, the Vanderbilt Conference on the *Humanities in Higher Education in the South*, Harvard's *General Education in a Free Society*, and others, such as the Colgate, Princeton, and Yale reports, have within the past few months expressed the same ideas. As *Time* observed (Dec. 10, 1945, p. 69), "Everybody is doing it." Indeed one may go back at least ninety-two years to read kindred opinions as expressed at the University of Alabama by President Manly and Professor Barnard in the 1850's.¹ And the close observer will note in Professor Caldwell's introductory survey to *A State University* that the identical ideas were voiced at Chapel Hill a century or more ago.

Time's tongue-in-cheek observation, quoted above, should not be taken too lightly, it

¹ Wills, Elbert V. "Basil Manly, Frederick A. P. Barnard, and the University of Alabama Curriculum Inquiry, 1852-1854." *The Southern Association Quarterly* 9: 306-11, August 1945.

seems. With fidgetiness amounting almost to professional neurosis, humanists throughout the nation have recently arisen to a man to defend the "liberal" arts, "general" education, or the humanistic "spirit." Not one, so far as our perusals have led us, has done much more than run around in a circle, packing the good but dull earth. These sorghum-mill tactics doubtless accomplish an end; but is it the desired end? Even the definitions of the humanities are oftentimes vague, nebulous, or meaningless. For example, that the humanistic ideal is "something that touches the spirit as well as the body, something that exalts the dignity of man's personality" loses some force when we pause to consider that these "somethings" might conceivably be taken as a text by any educator, even a hidebound vocationalist. Perhaps the time is not yet right or perhaps humanists have not yet arrived at a suitable understanding, but the day must soon come when advocates of humanistic learning will be forced to abandon platitudes and get down concretely to an exact analysis of what they have to offer man in his search for worthy citizenship and happy maturity. Or else be hopelessly cornered.

If the theme of *A State University* is, therefore, old and respectable and, perchance, somewhat recently renovated, the significance of the volume must lie in its unique approach. Other books on the humanities which we have recently examined are written either by single authors or issued jointly by committees; this one differs in that it is built chapter on chapter by individual writers, each of whom cuts his own pattern from the same bolt of cloth.

But *A State University* has, in our opinion, another requisite of uniqueness. The editors have literally outdone themselves in the selection of contributors from fields other than the humanities. Had the volume been issued in yesteryears, when such humanistic scholars as Greenlaw, Royster, Hibbard, Jones, Weaver, and others of their ilk could have

represented the humanities at Chapel Hill, the story might have been different. As the book stands, however, by far the best expressions of the efficacy of liberal education are not voiced by all the *fraters in facultate*. Rather, the case must rest on the contributions of only one or two of them, a couple of scientists, the businessmen, and two professors who quit the university some fifteen or twenty years ago. Certainly, the cause of the liberal arts will be little helped by Paul Green's dramatically self-conscious and academic essay entitled "The Creative in Man" or by the sophomoric patchwork of quotations by George C. Taylor called "The Beast in Man." Nor, except negatively, perhaps, will the wordy and time-worn contributions of Howard W. Odum and Archibald Henderson —on "The Social Sciences" and "Mathematics and the Physical Sciences"—aid in fostering the humanistic ideal. On the contrary, it would be difficult to spot a better summary of the role sciences may play in humanistic education than that of Robert E. Coker, a zoologist. And, in our opinion, one would look long before finding a neater exposition of the influence of the humanities on the common man now and in the future than that contained in the chapters by Gerald W. Johnson and Norman Foerster. Somewhere between these two extremes lies the undistinguished and ineffectual level of *A State University*.

As we have said, from a distance the avenue is inviting, but the city fathers could have improved the neighborhood noticeably by careful planning and the employment of more experienced architects.

A State University is the first of seventeen books to be issued as the University of North Carolina Sesquicentennial Publications. Inasmuch as the series will cover virtually every phase of the activities of one of the nation's oldest and best-known state universities, the volumes will doubtless be eagerly awaited.—*W. Stanley Hoole*.

An Addition to Musical Bibliography

A Bibliography of Early Secular American Music (18th century) by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck. Revised and enlarged by William Treat Upton. [Washington], The Library of Congress, Music Division, 1945, xvi, 617p.

No matter how long and illustrious the annals of American musicology may become, the name of Oscar Sonneck will always occupy in them a place of honor. At a time when few in this country were interested in its musical history, and when fewer still were trained in historical research in music, Sonneck began systematically to lay the foundations for the study of the history of music and musical life in the United States. He accomplished this work both in developing the Music Division at the Library of Congress and by producing a number of important articles, bibliographies, and special studies.

One of Sonneck's cornerstones was his *Bibliography of Early Secular American Music*, privately printed in Washington in 1905. It was a title list of secular music and of books, pamphlets, essays, etc., relating to secular music, issued by the American press before 1800 or written by native or naturalized Americans, whether or not published or extant. This fundamental volume, obviously long incomplete, has been brought up to the present state of our knowledge by William Treat Upton, also a distinguished historian of American music. It is again published in Washington, but this time by the Music Division of the Library of Congress, with the most appropriate assistance of the Sonneck Memorial Fund, which the division administers.

When one considers the meager rewards of bibliographical work, it is remarkable that we should have one scholar—and providential that we should have had two—who were willing to brave the wilderness of our early music publishing. Upton had Sonneck to build on, but the difficulty of his task could not have been substantially less. Some of the difficulties of which Sonneck complained—rapid growth of collections, inadequate cataloging, the general lack of interest in the history of United States music—have, in spite

of Sonneck's splendid example, not sufficiently disappeared to make the path easy for his follower.

We can, therefore, welcome all the more the successful completion of Upton's task. Its success is seen most obviously in statistical comparisons but hardly less so in the care with which the additions have been made. As for the length of the bibliography itself, Upton contents himself with the statement that "surprisingly large gains have been made." An estimate suggests that the approximately one thousand titles of Sonneck's list have grown to three thousand in Upton's revision. In recording this remarkable increase, Upton has studied the resources of twenty-seven libraries, including the seventeen covered by Sonneck and ten private collections in addition to Sonneck's three. Naturally, therefore, many more locations of copies are given in Upton's edition than in Sonneck's.

The other striking difference between the two editions is Upton's provision of several new indexes. In part, these represent a division into separate indexes of the kinds of information found in Sonneck's single one; in larger part, however, they represent new means of using the material of the bibliography. Upton has provided lists of articles and essays relating to music; composers, with biographical information; songsters; first lines; American patriotic music, vocal and instrumental; and titles of opera librettos. The complete index of publishers, printers, and engravers is arranged by city and contains a separate entry for each style of firm name, with biographical notes in some cases, changes of address with dates, and page references to the main title list. Finally, there is a general index containing names of individuals not included in the composer index, pseudonyms, titles of dramatic productions, musical forms and mediums of performance, and other categories.

It will be a matter of regret, but not of surprise, that paper and binding, though satisfactory under present circumstances, are not worthy of the content of this otherwise unexceptionable volume.—Richard S. Angell.